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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

Survey of the Military and Political Situation in Europe.

FLUCTUATING POLICY OF NAPOLEON

The Imperial Mediator Not Prepared to Act.

The Foreign Relations of England Discussed in Parliament.

Her True Policy Declared to be One of Strict Neutrality.

Interesting Details of Military Operations.

The Concentration of Armies Before Vienna.

The Military Power of Austria Still Formidable.

Critical Position of the Army of Invasion.

The mails of the steamship *China* reached this City from Boston yesterday morning. The dates are old compared with the advices received by the Atlantic Telegraph; but the letters of our correspondents and the extracts we give from foreign papers contain many interesting particulars concerning events of which only brief telegraphic outlines have been received.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Prussians Before Vienna—New Hopes of Peace—France and Russia—The Navies of Europe—Sad Scenes on German Battle-fields—The Hungarians at Berlin—Prince Napoleon and the Revolution—The Questions on Jamaica—Hyde Park Closed to the Reformers—Cholera in the Metropolis—Close of the Fashionable Season.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.

The Prussians are at the gates of Vienna. The Austrians have left Gen. Benedek with 30,000 or 40,000 men at Olmutz, and fallen back upon the defences at Florisdorf, to make one great fight for the defence of their capital. The army of Venetia has also arrived at Vienna, leaving only garrisons for the fortresses; and this army, we are told is in high spirits, and not in the least afraid of needle-guns. The Austrians before Vienna outnumber the Prussians, who have been obliged to leave many thousands of their troops to mask the Austrian fortresses. Great efforts have been made to place the Austrian army in good condition, and breech-loading rifles are being introduced as rapidly as possible. And now, when all seems ready for another great and decisive battle, we hear once more of the probability of an armistice, which may lead to peace. My own opinion is that the Prussians do not care to fight this battle before Vienna, and may give better terms than seemed probable a week ago.

Venetia is lost to Austria and gained for Italy. The Italians must fight, though up to this time they have had only reverses, and they can gain nothing by besieging Italian fortresses, which are their own already. The war on the part of Italy is, therefore, unpractical and nonsensical, unless they can help the Prussians before Vienna.

The actual question is, will Austria consent to resign all power, all right in Germany, and leave Prussia supreme controller of 40,000,000 of Germans? Consenting to this, Austria may have peace, with an empire of 33,000,000 of people. If she will not consent, then Prussia will endeavor to excite a revolt in Hungary, and will do her worst to blot Austria from the map of Europe.

The Emperor of France, a few weeks ago, insisted upon Austria being maintained as a German power. Now he appears to have renounced that part of his programme, and urges Austria to accept the terms of peace offered by Prussia and Italy. But there is something concealed. The Emperor is not ready to intervene, and he may have been converted by the needle-gun to the Prussian policy. Russia, also, which a few weeks ago seemed to sympathize with Austria, has become friendly to Prussia. And last night, in the British House of Commons, there was a regular glorification of Count Bismarck and the success of the Prussian army. The only friend of Austria in the House of Commons was Sir George Bowyer. Three months ago there was scarcely one to take the side of Prussia.

Peace and the continuance of the war hang evenly in the balance. Austria has formally rejected the terms of armistice heretofore offered, but it is not improbable that Prussia may have offered terms more acceptable.

The Imperial mediator is not ready to act. No doubt the needle-gun was the first reason, and the attitude of Russia may have been the second. Russia seems to have taken offence at the offer of Venetia to France. Why should Austria turn to France rather than Russia? Russia and France are the two great European Powers, and when Austria sought the aid of France, Russia turned to victorious Prussia. England will do nothing, but she gives her moral support to the strongest party. Prayers and money are given by individuals to the Austrians; but England as much wishes to be on the winning side as Englishmen wish to back the winning horse.

Our papers, as you will see, are filled with letters from the headquarters of the three principal belligerents. Those from the Austrian and Prussian camps, describing defeats and victories, are interesting enough, but what shall we say of those from Italy? They have described one defeat of the army, and a series of paltry skirmishes of the Garibaldians, in which they have been generally, and sometimes disgracefully defeated. The battles of Italy have been fought in Bohemia, and Venetia was won for them at Koniggratz.

There was an unusual debate last night in the Commons, in which it was shown that France, America, Russia, and even Italy, are making far more rapid advances in building efficient war vessels than the mistress of the seas. The French are building large cupola ships with great activity. The Russians, who are preparing to give Capt. Fox an enthusiastic reception at Cronstadt, are also building monitors. The English are making costly experiments. But the present Government promises more activity. With a policy of non-intervention and peace, they propose to place army and navy on an efficient footing for war.

The battle-fields of Germany, in the midst of dense populations, and at no great distance from the homes of a large portion of the combatants on either side, have been the scenes of such suffering as no battle-fields ever before witnessed. The soldiers, drawn by an inexorable conscription from every social rank, have relatives who were able to come to search for them after each battle. Thousands of women, mothers, wives, and daughters of the wounded and the slain, crowded battle-fields and hospitals, searching for sons, husbands, lovers, and fathers. Mr. Ruskin says that if women would only wear mourning, war would cease. Here, tens of thousands of women are mourning, but the war goes on.

It is said that there are just now great numbers of Hungarians at Berlin. A banquet has been given in that honor, and among the toasts drank with enthusiasm was the following: "Long live the free Kingdom of Hungary, with Prince Frederick Charles on its Throne!" A Prussian newspaper correspondent was taken prisoner by the Austrians a few days ago, who had among his papers proclamations to the Hungarians. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, many people believe, was sent to accept the Crown of Roumania, that he might aid in carrying out the designs of Prussia against Austria. It is authoritatively denied that Prince Napoleon went to the lengths attributed to him at the little supper at M. de Girardin's the other night—especially it is denied that he took ground against Catholicism, or said anything about Luther; but there is no doubt that what is called the Revolution in Europe exults in the prospect of the utter extinction of Austria. It will be satisfied with nothing less, but it is not at all certain that Bismarck and that pig-headed King of Prussia, with whom *Punch* has made us so familiar, will be more favorable to liberty than Austria has been, especially under the present Liberal Emperor. But the movement now in Europe, as in America, is for unity, for aggregation and centralization. First we have Italian unity, now German, and we may have a little further on, Hungarian, Sclavonic and Scandinavian. A few years ago every little Province wished to be independent. The American States and the little kingdoms scattered over Central Europe were jealous of their sovereign rights. All this has changed, and we have now the ambition of powerful Empires and united peoples.

Doubtless there may be advantages in this. If the boundaries of empires can once be so settled that there will be no ground for quarrels and no desire for conquest, there might be a mutual disarmament, and millions of men given back to the pursuits of productive industry. In the mean time, however, ships and guns are objects of the highest importance.

On Thursday night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Mill put the string of questions of which he had given notice, respecting the prosecution of Gov. Eyre and his subordinates in Jamaica. He proposed simply to call attention to his questions, without stating them in detail, but Mr. Disraeli would not let him off so. He made him read the whole list of questions, which first took for granted the illegality of the acts of the Jamaica officials, and then asked the Government if they considered them illegal. The proceeding was a rather unusual one, and the keen-witted Chancellor of the Exchequer never fails to make his point, when any one gives him the opportunity. The reply was that the late Government had sent out an able and impartial commission; on its report Gov. Eyre had been suspended, and the cases of the naval and military officers had been referred to the Admiralty and Horse Guards. The Admiralty had found no occasion to prosecute the naval officers; the military authorities had not given a decision. Mr. Disraeli thought the late Government, that supported by Mr. Mill and his friends of the Jamaica Committee, had done everything that the case required.

The London Reformers mean to keep up an agitation of the suffrage question, and have called a mass meeting for Monday evening in Hyde Park, to which processions are to come from every part of London. Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of Police, has issued a notice forbidding the meeting in Hyde Park. The promoters of the meeting deny his right to forbid it, and demand to know upon what legal ground he can hinder them from meeting. On Thursday night the matter came up in Parliament, and Mr. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Interior, said he had given the order, and took the responsibility. Hyde Park was the property of the Crown, and was opened for the amusement and recreation of the public; but political and other meetings likely to interfere with the ordinary uses of the Park were prohibited. There may be driving, riding, rowing, sometimes military reviews, and, in some of the Parks, music on Sunday; but preaching, speech-making, and political meetings have been found to be nuisances, leading to faction fights and other disorders, and have been for several years forbidden. It will depend now upon the course taken by the leading Reformers, whether we have a riot, perhaps of a formidable character, on Monday night. If they attempt to hold the meeting the police will be backed by the military to prevent it. The present Government is not in the least likely to give way.

The cholera, which has been threatening us for months, has suddenly broken out in London, as well as in several towns in Lancashire and Wales. Last week there were thirty-two deaths in the metropolis, some only nine hours after the attack. These cases were scattered pretty widely, though most of them were in the eastern or poorer districts—the miserable regions of Spittalfields and Bethnal Green. I see no reason to hope that London, and the still more unhealthy towns of the north, will escape the pestilence that has desolated so many towns in France, Holland and Germany. The ground now taken by the highest medical authority is, that cholera is contagious—especially, that choleraic discharges may poison the soil, the water and the atmosphere. It is also believed that strict sanitary regulations may isolate and put a stop to the disease. But I have no confidence that any efficient measures will be taken to hinder the spread of the disease in this country. Half of London is in a condition to invite the most fearful ravages, and the report which will be published on Monday will, if I mistake not, show that it has rapidly increased. The usual course of the disease has been to grow, from day to day, up to its highest point, and then slowly decline. At Amcius, where it has committed great ravages, it has almost entirely disappeared. I learn to-day that it has broken out with some violence at Southampton, where it made its appearance last Autumn.

The fashionable season in London is coming to a rapid close, for Parliament is hurrying up the necessary work of the session—whatever cannot be left over—and the cholera frightens Belgravia. There is, therefore, something like a stampede to the shooting districts, the watering places and the Continent. France and Switzerland are still open to the British tourist, and for the more adventurous, Italy.

Most of the theatres have closed, and the two opera houses are giving their last nights. On one of them I went to the two-shilling gallery of Her Majesty's, to hear "Ernani." As the difference between a front seat in the gallery and a back seat in the stalls is three shillings, and not quite three inches: as, in fact, I have only to lean gracefully forward to bring my nose and opera-glass into the stalls, I usually take the cheapest, but by no means the worst place, and found myself seated between five ladies—between as nearly as they could be divided, two on my right hand, and three on my left, to whom I loaned my book of the opera and lorgnette with impartial civility.

Yes, ladies—I say it advisedly—who had come in two parties, and without escort, to hear good music at a moderate expense. And "Ernani" has seldom been given with more effect. The orchestra and chorus are very strong, and Titiens, Tasca, Sautley and Gassier made a very satisfactory cast. There was a ballet after the opera, and then I found myself coming out into the colonade on the Haymarket, with my two right-hand neighbors.

"I hope you have not very far to go," I said, in rather a non-committal way, but willing to be useful, if it was not too far and in the right direction.

"Indeed, we have," said one of the ladies; "we have to take the quarter to 12 train at the Charing Cross Station." They had come up from the country, Surry or Kent, to hear "Ernani." So I gallantly conducted them along Pall Mall East, through the gloomy solitudes of Trafalgar-square, and across the roaring Strand, and at the gates of the great Charing Cross Hotel raised my hat and wished my fair and music-loving neighbors *bon voyage*.

The rule "no lady admitted without a gentleman" is quite unknown in England or France. Women of every rank go to public places unaccompanied by men—to theatres and other places of amusement, as to church. English women are scarcely as independent as the French, but are still enterprising, sturdy, and ready to take their own parts; and if Mr. Mill should succeed in getting extended to them the right of suffrage, they are not likely to do discredit to their champion.

Blind Tom has made his appearance at the Hanover-square Rooms, just at the close of the season, and I have heard a rumor of the arrival of Artemus Ward, who will have time to orient himself, or shed his sweetness on the desert air of the provinces. The galleries are closing, the concerts are done, to-day is the last opera-concert at the Crystal Palace, and in a few days Cremorne, Highbury Barn and the music halls will be all that will be left to us. Closed shutters and dust at the West End, and cholera at the east, the south and the centre. It is a sad prospect; but the future is a thick fog, in which we see but dimly, and into which we too often stumble. Seldom has there been so gloomy an outlook as at this moment; but the sky may clear and the sun shine out sooner than any of us imagine. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Emperor's Attempt to Open Negotiations—Hopes of Peace—The "Ingratitude of Italy"—Season of Annual Fetes.

PARIS, Friday, July 20, 1866.

The *Moniteur* this morning makes another important announcement, which it is to be hoped will lead to something more satisfactory to the expectations of the friends of peace, than the *coup de théâtre* of July 5. The official journal says, in substance, that in reply to the communication made by the Emperor Napoleon, on the 4th of July last, the Court of Berlin declined to agree to an armistice, except on a full understanding of the preliminaries of peace. During the period which has since elapsed, negotiations have been carried on between Paris and Berlin, the result of which is that the Court of the Tuileries has recommended to the belligerents bases of peace, which Prussia regards as sufficient to warrant her in accepting an armistice. Prussia, on condition that Austria makes a reciprocal agreement, consents to abstain from hostilities during five days, in which time the Court of Vienna must come to a decision. This arrangement has been communicated by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Francis Joseph. If the reply from Vienna is affirmative, and if Italy also acquiesces in the understanding, the armistice will be signed immediately.

We have then, at last, the right to indulge in the well-founded hope that the terrible scenes recently enacted in Central Europe will not be repeated, and that the civil war in Germany is drawing to a close. The great point of public curiosity will now be the terms proposed to the belligerents by Napoleon III., and already accepted by the King of Prussia. It is likely that as soon as they have been agreed to by the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria, the basis of the final settlement will be communicated to Europe, and we shall then see if Prussia has manifested as much of moderation in success as she has of energy in the field, and if history is to accord to the Third Napoleon the *rôle* of a generous and disinterested mediator, or if he has taken advantage of the circumstances to obtain additional concessions of territory to France. Whether or not the *Moniteur* again speaks before the treaty of peace is duly signed, it is more than probable that some hints of what is going forward around the Imperial council table will find their way into print; but as yet the interval has been too brief for any intelligence, even in the shape of rumor, to have transpired. Prince Napoleon is now at the Italian heaquarters, the bearer of his Imperial cousin's propositions to Victor Emmanuel, which have a strong indorsement in the important fact that they are borne by the son-in-law of the King of Italy, and a special messenger has been dispatched to Vienna on a similar errand. The result, so far as the acceptation of the armistice is concerned, will no doubt be known before the departure of the next steamer from Queenstown. In fact, should the voyage of the *Great Eastern* prove successful, as there is happily every reason now to believe it will be, the news imparted this morning by the French official journal will have become a thrice-told tale throughout the length and breadth of the United States some days previously to the arrival of the "slow boach," which must still go plodding across the Atlantic at the rate of twelve or fifteen knots an hour.

Yesterday the *Moniteur* published a paragraph which was the forerunner of the information imparted this morning, and which may also be regarded as its complement. It refers to the discussions of the German Press relative to the steps taken by the French Government to secure a settlement of the pending quarrel by diplomatic negotiation, and states that the principal journals have perfectly understood the purpose of the Emperor Napoleon. "Some newspapers, however," continues the *Moniteur*, "seemed to think that in offering its services, the French Cabinet had in view to induce Italy, alone, to conclude an armistice, and was preparing to assume the part of an armed mediator in Germany. Such was not the idea of the Government. It desired the reëstablishment of general peace, and hence the only proposition which could be made to Italy was that of an armistice in common with Prussia."

There has been much astonishment manifested in certain political circles, in France, at the "ingratitude" of Italy, in refusing to immediately consent to an armistice—which, as it now clearly appears, has never been proposed separately from Prussia—and in presuming to carry on the war against Austria, in the "French Province of Venetia." As regards the latter accusation, the fact that the French Government has tranquilly observed the "invasion" of Cialdini, without even so much as a word of protest, is alone a sufficient reply to the sophistical utterances of the anti-Italian Press. With reference to the armistice, apart from the declaration of the *Moniteur*, which throws a flood of light upon the subject, we have also the publication, in the Prussian official organ, of article three of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy, as follows: (I translate:)

"From and after the period of the declaration of war, the war shall be prosecuted by their Majesties (the Kings of Prussia and Italy,) with all the strength that Providence has placed at their disposition, and *neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude either peace or armistice without their mutual consent.*"

The season of the annual *fêtes*, or holidays, of the numerous villages in the immediate vicinity of Paris has commenced. These yearly festivals all resemble each other, more or less, and as a general rule bear a strong family likeness, on a diminished scale, to the festivities on the National holiday, the 15th of August, at the Esplanade des Invalides and the Barrière du Trone. Long rows of booths and tents for the sale of toys, trinkets, edibles, and gimcracks; greased poles, from the apex of which dangle, in tempting profusion, sets of silver spoons, silver goblets, forks, and watches; open-air theatres and museums, circuses, swings, wooden horses, gingerbread lotteries, maccaroon roulettes, fortune-tellers, (more or less gipsy,) monstrosities, and razee-shows of all sorts and shades. These form the staple of the popular amusements spread out on the village market-place or main street, with the inseparable accompaniments of much noise and dust, together with that hilarity and good humor which the French lower orders possess in so eminent and so enviable a degree.

As yet the Paris journals maintain a strict silence on the subject, but it is not less true that the cholera is in the city, and the number of cases is daily increasing. Yesterday, as I am informed by a physician, there were 64 cholera patients in two of the hospitals alone, and probably as many more scattered among the other hospitals and in private. This seems to indicate that the scourge, which has appeared sporadically during the last six months, is again on the point of becoming epidemic. RALPH EASEL.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

Important Declarations by the Foreign Secretary in Parliament.

On the 20th ult., in the British House of Commons, Mr. Laing, in putting some questions to Lord Stanley as to the foreign policy of the Government, expressed his entire concurrence in the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down by him at King's Lynn. It was not likely, he said, that we should go openly and knowingly into an intervention; but we might drift into it under the insidious guise of a mediation. In minor differences, which turned chiefly on points of honor, mediation might be useful; but in questions involving great national and territorial interests there could be little force in mediation which did not verge on intervention, and by mediating in such a quarrel we ran the risk of patching up a hollow peace and leaving unsettled questions which must lead to a future war. This was particularly the case with the present war, the evident scope of which was to establish an independent Italy and an united Germany, and that, he predicted, would be the result if we did not interfere. Our interest in this matter was to have a solid balance of power in Europe, and to have that effected by such geographical and national arrangements as would lead to a permanent and stable settlement, and having laid this down, he showed that the arrangements of 1815 could not be regarded in this light, being founded on artificial, not natural rights—on the rights of princes, not of peoples, and he maintained that an independent Italy and an united Germany—both of which must be conservative and peaceful Powers—would not only be favorable to the interests of England, but must lead to such a state of equilibrium of political power in Europe as would promote permanent and real peace, and enable all the Powers to reduce their excessive armaments. It was, for the real interest of Austria—whose true mission lay toward the East—in the cultivation and civilization of the territories lying along the Danube. Without asking for a decided pledge not to mediate, he pressed the Government to declare that they would not commit the country to an armed mediation, without calling Parliament together and laying the whole circumstances before it.

SPEECH OF MR. HORSMAN.

Mr. Horsman, after some remarks as to the different degrees of sympathy felt in England for Prussia and Italy, expressed his concurrence with Lord Stanley's non-intervention views, but maintained at the same time that as we were a great Power, with great responsibilities, we ought to be ready to coöperate everywhere to advance the cause of liberty and peace. He discussed the various rumors afloat as to the invitation of France to England to join in a mediation, and allowed that the relations and the views of the two Powers in respect to Prussia and Italy were so divergent, England only desiring to see Germany united and powerful, and Italy free and independent, that there could be no joint mediation unless the Emperor were prepared to bring his policy into harmony with ours. He professed his inability to see the necessity for any application to Prussia and Italy, for Austria could have peace at any moment by agreeing to give up Venetia without stipulations, and to retire from the German Confederation, and both these conditions, he showed were reasonable and for the ultimate advantage of Austria. The German people would not permit the return of Austria to the Bund, for the real explanation of Prussia's astounding success was not only the needle-gun, but the adhesion of the German people to a Power which could guarantee them the unity they so much desired. After an elaborate disquisition on the motives and policy of the French Emperor, he expressed a sanguine hope that the Emperor would acquiesce in the events which had been too much for him; and, if he applied to England, that the two Governments would join in pressing Austria to acquiesce in them also, and to put an end to a war which could be of no advantage to her. Though at the commencement of the war his sympathies were strongly against Prussia as represented by Bismarck, he could but acknowledge that he was now engaged on a work of the greatest benefit to Europe. Mr. Horsman concluded by putting a string of questions to Lord Stanley as to the communications which have passed between France and England.

SPEECH OF SIR G. BOWYER.

Sir G. Bowyer made some caustic remarks on the present position of the French Emperor, and read from a speech of Prince Napoleon to prove that the war was one against Catholicism and for the triumph of Democracy—the result of a conspiracy between France, Russia and Italy. He trusted that the present Government would endeavor to remedy the mischief done by their predecessors, whose foreign policy he strongly denounced, and would discountenance the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, having first vindicated with some warmth, in answer to Sir G. Bowyer's attack, the Italian policy of Lord Palmerston's Government, said that whatever the origin of the war might have been, we must now look at it as bearing upon the happiness and freedom of Europe, and consider how we could best use our influence to promote those objects, and adverting to a remark of Mr. Horsman, he contended that the influence of England was best preserved by refraining from elaborate schemes to promote it. In discussing our duty, he exhorted Lord Stanley not to forget that the cause of Italy was dear to the people of this country, and warned him that they would never forgive a policy which attacked her unity and independence. Turning to Germany, he maintained that for years past she had been a perpetual weakness to Europe, and that often our estimates had been increased by millions on account of what might happen to her. The struggles of Austria and Prussia for predominance had been an immense injury to Europe and to Germany, and the elevation of one Power to a position to wield the influence would be an unmixed advantage even to the loser. Her old position had been both in Germany and Italy anything but beneficial to Austria, and though he lamented the unprecedented attempt to introduce a third party into the strife by ceding Venetia to France—which might prevent her parting from Italy on such friendly terms—the loss of Venetia, which need not at present, at least, involve the loss of Trieste, would be a gain to Austria.

Mr. Gladstone concluded his remarks as follows: When my honorable friend calls upon us and calls upon the Government to use our influence to maintain the power of Austria in the Germanic Confederation, I could understand him perfectly well if he could convince me that the old state of things had been beneficial to any one? Now, has it been beneficial to any one? What has been the position of Austria for many years? A most unhappy one. In her own immediate dominions, inhabited by races which it is difficult to combine under one political and executive constitution—I hope she will combine them—I am satisfied, as my right honorable friend said, that her chances of combining them will be greater when once she is relieved from her false position in Germany and her other false position in Italy. [Cheers.] But the politics of Austria of late years have been chiefly external to herself. Her struggles for supremacy in the German Bund and her attempts up to 1859 to maintain all her influence in Italy have prevented the accomplishment of the main purpose for which Austria has existed; while at the same time no progress has been made in settling those questions which must be settled, and to bind together in one harmonious union the people of Hungary and the peoples of the other different countries which compose the Austrian Empire. [Hear, hear.] And has not her position in Italy been a false one? Has her position in Venetia been of good to any one? [Hear, hear.] The Austrians never have been able to pretend that they are one people with the people of Venetia. [Hear, hear.] The people of Venetia have to pay taxes; they have to serve in the army, and they have to discharge other duties, the fulfilment of which a strong Government can enforce; but in point of feeling there never has been the smallest proximity of feeling between the Austrians and the Venetians. Has my honorable friend read the address of the Archduke, who is General of the Austrian army, on his retiring from the Army of the South to join that of the North? In that you read clearly undeniable evidence of the hopeless state of things existing as between Austria and Venetia. Whom does he address to defend the Austrian possessions in Italy? He addresses the people of the Tyrol and the garrisons of Venetia; but he makes no address to the Venetian people. [Loud cheers.] He knows that if he did so he would find no echo. [Hear, hear.) Has my honorable friend seen the monument to Marshal Radetsky? Has he seen those painful words—I admit they were deserved—which record that soldier's victory over his fellow-countrymen? If unhappily there were an insurrection in this land, and any commander won a victory at the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of his fellow-countrymen, would a monument be raised in Westminster Abbey or in any of our public places to record such a triumph? [Hear, hear.] Fellow-subjects of Marshal Radetsky's those Italians might have been by accident and for a time; but fellow-subjects of his in heart and will they could not have been, [cheers;] fellow-subjects of his in tongue, fellow-subjects of his in tradition, fellow-subjects of his in hope and feeling they could not have been. [Renewed cheers.] They were foreigners in spite of mere conventions and written documents. Something deeper than written documents is required to make men fellow subjects; and as foreigners the Venetians feel toward Austria as strongly as she feels that she is a foreigner toward them. My honorable friend appeals to us strongly when he asks us to look at the present position of Austria. The loss of dominion is not pleasant to any State. We ourselves have gone through the operation. None of us are old enough to know the feeling which prevailed here at the time of the separation of the American Continent; but we are able to look back and see that, painful as that separation was—though it pierced the heart of England through and through—yet it was not less beneficial to England than it was to the inhabitants of what are now called the United States. [Hear, hear.] To be relieved from a false position may be a most painful process to the country which obtains the relief; but that is no reason why there should be an interference such as my honorable friend asks for. The long account between Austria and Italy is unnecessary to open. It is time that account should be closed. I deeply regret that Austria should attempt to close it by introducing a third party in making the cession of Venetia to France. [Hear, hear.] I believe it to be a transaction without example, parallel, or precedent of any kind that in a state of war one of the belligerents should hand over a territory, which is a part of the matter in question, to an indifferent party, not engaged in the war, for the purpose of raising some artificial barrier against the enemy. I regret that, but not because I think it will have the effect of keeping Venetia in the hands of Austria. The cession I look upon as definite and settled; but whether it now exists in any shape, perhaps the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs will be able to tell us. As far as I am able to judge of the cession to France, I believe that the shadow has melted away. I cannot suppose that Gen. Cialdini is engaged in an invasion of the French dominions. [A laugh, and "Hear."] I believe that the cession of which we have heard was the thought of a moment and the fiction of an hour; but though I believe that thought of a moment has passed away, and that fiction of an hour has ceased, and though I believe Venetia is still Austrian territory, yet I also believe that Austria must feel that her dominion over the Venetians is at an end. [Cheers.] And what I regret is this, that Austria has lost the opportunity which a direct cession of Venetia would have given her to lay the foundation of a most solid friendship with Italy. I know that my honorable friend cannot go with me in this sentiment; for he cannot speak of Italy with even the courtesy which is due from a British subject. The Queen has been pleased to recognize the Kingdom of Italy; but my honorable friend, like the Austrian Government, is unaware that there is a Kingdom of Italy in existence. [A laugh.] I repeat that I am sorry that there has not been a direct cession, which might have laid the foundation of that solid friendship which I hope to see one day existing between Austria and Italy; because I think the finger of Providence has written that between the Austrian and Italian Kingdoms there ought to be no rivalry, but that they ought to be in perpetual harmony and alliance. [Cheers.] Well, Sir, I cannot but hope that out of this tremendous carnage good is to result. I assume, and I ought to assume, that Prussia will not render herself obnoxious to the charges of my honorable friend when she comes to the adjustment of the difficult question of what should be the Constitution of Germany. If Prussia does proceed in that buccaneering spirit which she proceeded in with respect to the Elbe Duchies, two years ago, hand in hand with Austria, the censures of my honorable friend will be deserved. But let us hope for better things. It may be possible when the rivalry in Germany is at an end there may be established between Prussia, the leading Power in the Confederation, and the Minor States such relations as will do justice to these States, and give Germany her proper position in Europe. That, I think, is the problem to be settled in Germany; and we should not by act, or even by word, offer any obstacle to the solution of that problem. Now, Sir, suppose Austria ceases to be a German power—that is, in the sense of being a member of the German Confederation—I confess that does appear to me to be a following up of the transition which resulted from the policy which Austria adopted one hundred years ago, and of the transition which took place when the Emperor of Austria gave up the ancient and venerable title of Emperor of Germany. That was an enormous change. It appeared to some to consist only in name; but it involved the fame and power of ancient and venerable tradition. Since that she has had nothing to sustain her against Prussia excepting her own policy and strength, and undoubtedly there has been a tendency on the part of Prussia to aggression, and she has appeared constantly to gain ground upon her. But supposing that happens, and supposing that Venetia ceases to be an Austrian Province, what will remain the position of Austria? She will still have a population of 33,000,000. She will still have countries of enormous fertility. She is not so favored as other countries with regard to the command of sea coast, but I take it for granted that she will retain her great seaports in the Adriatic, which may perhaps include Trieste. [Hear, hear.] I don't say what would be reasonable after a long, protracted war, but it would be unreasonable, as at present, to press the claim to deprive her of Trieste. She will have vast spaces of undeveloped territory. She will have all these millions of her subjects to bring together and bind together under the influence of good institutions. [Hear, hear.] She has shown—and I give her the greatest honor for it—she has, under the influence of an enlightened Ministry, within the last twelve months, shown herself superior to one of the most dangerous prejudices that still fetter the human spirit, in concluding the commercial treaty with this country. It is impossible too highly to commend her statesmen for the spirit which they have indicated. [Hear.] Has she not a hopeful and noble task? Is there anything to prevent her continuing to be what she so long has been, and which I hope she will always remain—one of the great Powers of Europe? Is it not possible that she may find these curtailments of territory a source of internal strength? In the time of wholesale bloodshed, perhaps it may be a natural seduction that beguiles the mind, anticipating favorable results to be wrought out through the protraction of miserable war; but it is not too much to hope that all three parties to this war—namely, Germany in the north, Austria and Italy—may be both stronger and happier, and in better harmony together, after the war than they were before it. That blessed consummation we should all desire, and whether much or little be in our power, we should do nothing to impede or prevent it. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

Lord Stanley—Sir, this debate has lasted for some time, and, as was to be expected, many and various opinions have been expressed by those honorable gentlemen who have taken part in it. I hope it will not be supposed that on the one hand I necessarily agree or acquiesce in those opinions which I do not mention for the purpose of saying I differ from them, or, on the other hand, that I differ from those in which I do not go out of my way to express agreement. I think that in the actual state of Europe the House will hold me justified if I do not think it expedient to go into a general detailed discussion of the political situation, (cheers,) and the more so as that situation is changing not merely from week to week, but from day to day, and I may say, from the telegrams received, almost from hour to hour. I shall confine myself, therefore, as closely as I can to the questions which have been put to me in the course of this discussion. First of all comes the question of the honorable member for Wick. He wants some guarantee that no intervention is contemplated on our part. He wants some assurance that his country will not be dragged into a war as it was in the Crimea. He admits the policy intended to be non-intervention; but that is not enough. The country, he says, may be dragged into a war. But now I suppose when he speaks of intervention he speaks either of armed intervention or of intervention of such a nature as, though not immediately, yet in ultimate result, might lead to an appeal to physical force. If that is what he refers to, all I can say is that if the speech which Lord Derby about a week ago delivered in another place—if the opinions which I myself have invariably expressed on that subject not only now—when holding office, but for many years past—if what is infinitely more important, the unanimity of Parliament and the people out of doors that we ought not to be dragged into these Continental wars—if all these things, taken together, do not constitute a guarantee that ours will be a pacific and observing policy, then I want to know in what language a stronger guarantee can be given. [Cheers.] Then as to intervention of a different character—intervention in the form of friendly advice tendered by a neutral Power, I think the question whether intervention of that kind is under particular circumstances desirable or not must necessarily be left to the Executive Government. [Cheers.] I am not very fond of the system of giving advice to foreign countries. [Cheers.] I entirely agree with what has been said by the right honorable gentleman opposite upon the subject, when he said that you are never more likely to lessen the influence of England than when you are constantly endeavoring to increase it by such advice. I think that the right of giving advice has of late years been largely used; [cheers;] and I venture to think that it has been not only used, but abused. [Cheers.] Still, there is truth in the proverb which says that lookers-on see more of the game than the players; and cases do occur when advice in that sense of a friendly and neutral Power—of a Power well known to have no interest of its own—of a Power desiring nothing more than the restoration of peace, and that that peace shall be permanent, may do something to shorten the duration and limit the extent of a war that might otherwise spread wider and wider. [Cheers.] As at the present moment that, I apprehend, is the practical question on which the House wishes an answer from me, I wish distinctly to assure honorable gentlemen and the country that at the present moment the British Government stand, as regards the European controversy, free, unpledged, and uncommitted to any policy whatever. [Cheers.] The sole diplomatic act they have taken, and it was almost the first they had to perform, was that of supporting at Florence and Berlin the proposition for a temporary cessation of hostilities. It seemed to us that to support that was on our part simply an act of humanity and common sense. [Cheers.] The House will recollect what were the circumstances of the case. Venice had been ceded, a great battle had been fought, a decisive victory had been gained. Austria had invoked the mediation of France. France had accepted the post of mediator. She asked us to support, not the terms of peace—that would have been premature—but merely the general proposition for an armistice in order that the belligerent parties might have time to consider whether, under the totally altered state of circumstances, it would not be possible to stop bloodshed and obtain the results of war without continuing the struggle further. [Cheers.] We did not feel it in our power to refuse our assent to that. But, while in general terms we have supported the proposition of an armistice, we have pledged ourselves to no terms or conditions of peace whatever. We committed ourselves to nothing beyond the general advice that an armistice should take place. The circumstances under which that advice was given have passed. Our mediation and our advice have not been officially asked by the combatants, and we have abstained from giving it. [Cheers.] That is the present state of the matter. The right honorable gentleman the member for Stroud has asked me whether there is any expectation of an armed mediation on the part of the French Government. Well, it is not my part to answer for other Governments, but only for our own. All I can say is, I have not the slightest reason to believe that any step of that kind is in contemplation, and I have every reason to believe that no such step is contemplated. [Cheers.]

Mr. Horsman—I did not ask that question.

Lord Stanley.—Then the question was asked by the honorable member for Wick. Then these two questions were put to me—first, whether the British Government has been invited by that of France to address joint communications to all or any of the belligerent Powers. The French Government have taken up the matter, and it now rests with them. The French Government may or may not ask us to join in that work of mediation; but, should they do so, I do not think it would be the duty of the British Government to comply, unless we have a distinct understanding as to the terms the French Government will propose. [Hear, hear.] The second question of the right honorable gentleman is, whether the British Government has expressed its readiness to concur with the Government of France in recommending Austria to terminate the war, by accepting the two conditions proposed by Prussia and Italy as to her surrender of Venetia, and ceasing to be a member of the German Confederation. Now Venetia has been, I understand, ceded by Austria, and whether or not any questions will arise as to that settlement being absolute or conditional, I apprehend that none of us can entertain a doubt that the final result must be the same. Venetia has been, in effect, conquered, not by Italy, but for Italy; Venetia has been conquered in Germany. Whatever the manner of the transfer may be, I do not think any reasonable man can entertain a doubt that Venetia, at no very distant period, will belong to Italy. [Hear, her.] As to whether we have recommended Austria to terminate the war by assenting to the proposal of ceasing to be a member of the German Confederation, I must remind the right honorable gentleman that that proposal has never been made a sole condition of peace, though, no doubt, it has been discussed between the two Governments. If the question were now whether Austria would conclude peace by ceding Venice and by consenting to quit the Confederation, that, no doubt, would be a question upon which we should be in a position to give an opinion; but since we have no reason to think that the acceding to those two conditions would terminate the war, and since we do not know what are the terms which would be likely to be accepted by one or other of the belligerent parties, it would be clearly premature on our part to express an opinion on any abstract question as to what conditions might or might not be accepted. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the general policy of the Government I have only one remark to make. I think there never was a great European war in which the direct national interests of England were less concerned. [Cheers.] We all, I suppose, have our individual sympathies in the matter. The Italian question I look upon as not very difficult of solution; and with regard to the other possible results of the war, and especially as to the establishment of a strong North German Power—of a strong, compact Empire, extending over North Germany—I cannot see that if the war ends, as it very probably may, in the establishment of such an empire—I cannot see that the existence of such a Power would be to us any injury, any menace, or any detriment. [Hear, hear.] The growth of such a Power might indeed awaken the jealousy of other continental States, who may fear a rival in such a Power. That is a natural feeling in their position. That position, however, is not ours, and if North Germany is to become a single great Power I do not see that any English interest is in the least degree affected. [Hear, hear.] I think, Sir, I have now answered as explicitly as I can the various questions which have been put to me. I think, in the first place, I may assure the honorable member for Wick that there is no danger, as far as human foresight can go, of continental complications involving this country in war. I think, in the next place, that if we don't intend to take an active part in the quarrel we ought to be exceedingly cautious how we may use menacing language or hold out illusory hopes. [Cheers.] If our advice is solicited, and if there is any likelihood that that advice will be of practical use, I don't think we ought to hesitate to give the best advice in our power; but, while giving it under a deep sense of moral responsibility, as being in our judgment the best, we ought carefully to avoid involving ourselves or the country in any responsibility for the results of following that advice in a matter where no English interest is concerned. I don't think we ought to put ourselves in such a position that any Power could say to us, "We have acted upon your advice, and we have suffered for it. You have brought us into this difficulty and therefore you are bound to get us out of it." We ought not, I say, to place ourselves in a position of that kind. [Loud and geneal cheering.] And, now, Sir, I have stated all, I think, that it is possible for me to state at this time, and it remains for me only to assure the House—knowing as I do how utterly impossible it is for any member of the Executive to carry on his work effectively without the support of public opinion—that, as far as the nature of the case allows, I shall not fail to keep them informed of all that is done. [Loud cheers.]

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Pride of the Soldiers Unbroken—The Excellence of their Artillery—New Weapon for the Infantry.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Monday, July 16.

Among the various classes of which the population of Vienna is composed are some who rejoice over the blow that has been dealt to Austria's military strength, and wish nothing better than to see the pride of the army broken down; others who, subdued by an ignoble fear, concentrate all their attention on themselves, and only strive to save their skins and their material fortunes from damage; but there are not a few who accept in its full proportions the evils that have befallen their country, yet set themselves vigorously to the task of checking the tide of misfortune, and preparing for the moment when, the flood of defeat and disaster having reached its highest mark without overwhelming them, they may count on the ebb, and devote themselves to pressing it back to the source whence it came.

Whatever may be the feelings of the citizens, that of the army is not to be mistaken. Among the officers and soldiers who have suffered so severely in the short but sharp series of battles through which they have passed, and in which they have proved their strength and their weakness, there is but one feeling and one determination, that their faults must be atoned for by painful but necessary changes of system where required, and that whatever is wanting in their practice must be studied and completed at any cost. A visit to the arsenal shows at once the dangers anticipated to the capital and the determined effort that is being made to meet them manfully and overcome them if it be possible. It is evident on the slightest observation that as far as guns are concerned the army is not likely to lack supplies for some time to come, and the expression of satisfaction at the practical working of the Austrian artillery system is universal throughout the army. Though the trajectory of their projectiles is higher than that of the Prussian, the practice is generally excellent, and for lightness and mobility the present system leaves little to be desired. A practical illustration of this was given during the battle of the 3d inst., when three batteries whirled past the headquarters staff and took a couple of ditches which divided the road from the fields on each side with a rush that was truly splendid. No one cavils at the artillery, and the letters from the Prussian side gave evidence that the Austrian practice is as annoying to the enemy as it is satisfactory to themselves. The so-called 8-pounder, on a modification of Lenk's system, originally invented for gun-cotton, throws a shell of between 14 and 15 English pounds with considerable accuracy; the fuses appear to act well, and the shrapnel is very powerful. No alteration, then, seems to be needful to the artillery, and the large reserve of field guns now lying ready for service, with carriages and ammunition complete, are regarded with unmixed feelings of satisfaction.

The cavalry needs no modification. Trained to great rapidity of manœuvre, taught to consider nothing an obstacle, the Hussars and Uhlans are models of civilized light horse, while the weight of the Cuirassiers, and the sweep of their heavy swords, render them formidable antagonists to all but Prussian infantry, with its new arm of rapidity and precision.

But the infantry asks, and the authorities do not deny, that a new system shall be set on foot to meet the Prussian tactics and render the action of the *zündnadel-gewehr* as little hurtful as possible. It would be a crime to detail the modifications that are likely to be introduced. The enemy must discover them for himself; suffice it to say that renewed confidence animates the ranks, and the additions made to the strength of the army, especially from the South, have again raised high the hopes of the soldiers, who will be supplied with breech-loaders as fast as new arms can be manufactured and old ones adapted. Lindner and Remington will have the honor of seeing their systems tried in actual combat, and must stand or fall by the results. The old weapons are to be converted on Lindner's principle, which is that of the French sea-service, breech-loading cannon, and is well known in England. The plug for closing the breech has a screw cut on its exterior to fit a corresponding screw on the barrel; but as the process of sending the plug home would be too long if the whole number of turns had to be taken, longitudinal grooves are cut through the threads from end to end of the screwed part both of plug and barrel, enabling the former to be thrust into its place, the parts of its threads left standing passing down through the grooves cut in the barrel, and *vice versâ*. When arrived at its place, one-sixth of a turn to the right given to the plug by a small lever outside causes the screws to bite and tightens the whole arrangement. The lock requires no alteration, and the old cap can be used, but it is no longer left in the pouch to escape the clumsy fingers of the soldier and double the time of loading, but is pressed into a hole prepared for it on the back of the cartridge. Thus the man has only to seek for his ammunition and press its end containing the cap on the nipple, which is roughened to retain the cap, before putting the cartridge into the rifle.

If the above description be understood, it will be manifest that the Linder system of ammunition lies between the ordinary capping arrangement and the principle of carrying its own ignition. Time will prove whether the Austrians have gone far enough from the old patterns to that indicated as the best for rapidity of loading and firing.

The Remington rifle must be constructed *de novo*, and is at present only to be in the form of a carbine, which is supplied with a new cartridge covered by a brass case, carrying the detonating composition in a ring round the base. It is said to be capable of discharging 13 shots a minute, and will probably be a formidable weapon. All the resources of private and public works are to be taxed for the supply of these new descriptions of firearms, but the arsenal of Vienna is no longer to present the busy scene that is usually characteristic of great manufacturing establishments in war. All the machinery, all the collections of ancient arms and armor, the famous iron-clad chain of 8,000 links with which the Turks interrupted the navigation of the Danube in 1529, the 150,000 stand of small arms kept as a reserve for the army and still remaining intact—all these are to seek shelter in Hungary; the coat that failed to resist the fatal ball carrying death to Gustavus Adolphus on the day of Lutzen, imperial coats of mail and coats of arms, the green standard of Mahomet captured from the Turks in 1683, trophies, weapons and armor have all been consigned to the packers, and instead of the gallant horsemen who once carried them in the front of battle, engines and trucks have been called in to save them from falling into the hands of the enemy. The one consolation left to an Austrian who views the sad break-up is to see a row of bronze guns lately taken from the Italians, and bearing upon them the names by which they were distinguished. Most of them are marked on the limber boxes "D. B., 8 Brigati," and the names of the fifteen standing within the arsenal gates are as follows: *Poirino, Sparone, Diano, Stroppiana, Ossago, Logarte, Dolcedo, Novate, Cinisello, Sondrio, Chinsa, Pedriano. Fronzano, Cervere* and *Castano*. When the heat of the contest is over the brave men who won these trophies, and those equally brave who lost them, may rejoice together, for if Austria proved that her military power was sufficient to win battles the Italians have at last made themselves a nation.

It is said that Benedek now holds Olmutz with a force of perhaps 35,000 men, consisting of the Sixth Corps and the garrison of the fortress. Whatever may have been his faults as the Commander of a great army, no one will deny that at the head of 30,000 or 40,000 men he is a worthy antagonist to the Prussians, and likely to make the most of his opportunities. With improved arms, improved tactics, and the experience gained from past failures, the Austrian army is still formidable, and, if worthily supported by Bavaria, may yet take the field with honor and success. The inventor of a well-known English breech-loading rifle has been here, and offered his invention to the Emperor. His invention was not accepted, and he left Vienna, though it is said that the Emperor would now be glad to recall him.

The Armies Before Vienna—Difficulties in the way of the Prussians.

From the London Times, July 20.

The hopes of the Imperial Army are now resting upon the Archduke Albert, a commander who brings back with him from Italy the prestige of victory, and who may be presumed to inherit that genius by which his father, the Archduke Charles, was enabled to cope with the First Napoleon, meeting him on those very banks of the Danube on which the destinies of the Austrian Monarchy were then, as now, at issue, and turning against him for two days, at Aspern and Essling, that tide of victory which has so invariably set in in his favor. Without in the least intending any disparagement to the Archduke Albert, we must, however, be allowed to remark that his talents will now have to be displayed on another field than the plain of Lombardy, and against another enemy than the brave but unfortunate La Marmora. The battle-fields of the Quadrilateral are so limited in extent and so familiar to all Austrian officers, and especially to the pupils of old Radetzky, that a campaign on that ground is to them little more than a game of chess or billiards. Had Benedek been left in command at Verona, the same or even more splendid successes would have attended the Austrian armies; but when intrusted with a plan of operations on so complicated a field as the mountain frontier of Bohemia, he seemed to feel his own incompetence; and as he took leave of the Emperor, he reminded him, it is said, that "he was no strategist," and all he could promise was to "fight the Prussians hard whenever he met them." The neighborhood of Vienna, the line of the Danube, the Marchfeld, the isle of Lobau, and all those spots now classical in military art, are certainly no less difficult ground than the defiles of Nachod or Trautenau. Napoleon himself seemed to be at his wit's end before Vienna, and if the Prussians attempt any manœuvre beyond a front attack on the *tête-de-pont* at Floridsdorf, the son and heir of the Archbuke Charles will have occasion for all the resources of his father's tactics. The Austrians stand on ground of their own—on fields which they know span by span, on positions which their art has for some time striven to turn to the best advantage; but all these circumstances mitiated equally in their favor at Sadowa and Coniggratz, as they did at Solferino; yet those and many other fields were lost by them, through no want of skill possibly, through no lack of valor certainly, but owing, perhaps, to that ill-luck which warned them of old against seeking their advantage in war, and advised them to promote their interests by matrimonial alliances.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and notwithstanding the gloomy anticipations of even the best friends of Austria as to the results of the battle now impending, it would be irrational to feel an absolute confidence that fortune will continue faithful to those Prussian standards which it has hitherto so constantly befriended. The Prussians have been playing a high game; they are running a desperate venture; they have marched five hundred miles into an enemy's territory; they are separated by three large kingdoms from their basis of operations; they have left hostile fortresses in their rear and on either flank. Success, uninterrupted success, is for them a necessity, a condition of life. The consequences of a reverse would be beyond calculation. They have in front an enemy in all probability superior in numbers, by no means inferior in strength and courage, unappalled even in defeat, and partly also not only unbroken, but flushed with recent victory. They have before them a broad and deep river, a long line of ramparts, a formidable array of heavy artillery. The Prussians seem aware of their danger, and are straining every nerve to bring up all the forces at their disposal. The communications between their various corps are kept up with the utmost diligence, and all their movements tend to a general concentration toward those lines of Floridsdorf, which will in all probability be the first scene of the approaching struggle. The possession of all the Saxon and Bohemian railway lines, and their late victories against the Federals on the Main, enable them to summon up large bodies of troops, which were either engaged or intended for engagement in Bavaria. On the other hand, the Austrians have been and are collecting all their troops for a decisive effort. It will be difficult for the Prussians to match their enemies in mere numerical force, and if, as seems most probable, they are inferior in numbers, they will require all the energy they displayed at Nachod and at Konigratz, not only to get the better of the odds that may be mustered against them, but to overcome the obstacles of the enemy's position, and that dogged desperate resolution with which a noble, warlike race, like the Austrian, is sure to turn at bay and stand its ground under the eye of its Emperor and for the defence of the capital.

A ROYAL WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Letter from the King to the Queen of Prussia, Describing the Battle of Koniggratz.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* publishes the following letter from the King to the Queen of Prussia, on the battle of Koniggratz:

HORITZ, Wednesday, July 4.

On the 2d Fritz-Charles left me at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after a council of war, at which it was decided to give to his men, who were tired by marches and fights, one or two days of repose. But at 10:30 in the evening, Gen. Voigt-Rhetz came to me to communicate the result of his reconnaisances during the day, according to which heavy masses of the enemy were marching from Josephstadt to Koniggratz, on this side of the Elbe, between 8 and 3 o'clock; the prisoners said that the army was concentrating between the Elbe and Bistritz, on the road to Koniggratz, on which I proposed to take advantage of the fortunate circumstance that the enemy appeared to assemble on this side of the Elbe, and to offer him battle. To this effect the First Army had to take position in the centre with the Second, the Third and Fourth Corps being in front of Sadowa; Gen. Herwarth marched with his corps and a half by Nechanitz upon the left flank of the enemy; Fritz, with the Second Army, the First Corps of the Guards and the Fifth and Sixth Corps, upon the right flank of the enemy, leaving Koniggratz and having his left wing on the left of the Elbe.

Only a few minutes and the whole was arranged with Gen. Moltke. I fixed my departure for 5 o'clock in the morning, the army was to commence its march at 2. I had made about four miles, and never believed that the enemy could assemble half his forces on this side of the Elbe. But this supposition proved itself to be wrong. Mounted a horse at a little village, *Dub*, and it continued to rain, with short interruption, during the whole day. But passing along side of the troops I was constantly saluted by them with hurrahs.

The battle commenced exactly at 8 o'clock by the artillery of the Second Corps, when I arrived at Sadowa and took position on a hill. This corps was in front of me on the right. The division Horn (eighth) passed the Bistritz near Sadowa, and attacked the wooded hills on the other side; but in consequence of the violent resistance, it advanced but little.

The Seventh Division (Fransecky) deployed to the left with no less doubtful success. Herwarth came from Nechanitz, took part, an hour and a half afterward, in the battle, which on our side, for five hours, consisted principally of artillery firing, intermixed with infantry attacks on timbered heights. We expected with impatience the arrival of the Second Army, for through this long artillery battle it became necessary to have recourse to the ammunition in reserve.

The contests of the infantry presented advances and retreats.

At last we discovered the signs of the approach of the guard; but one could not see the battle, for it took place on the other side of the hill, and one could not judge of the position to flank the enemy, although it was turned, and while Herwarth advanced step by step, but very slowly, the centre of the enemy still held out firmly. The Ninth brigade, the Regiment of the Corps and the Forty-eighth were then advanced to support the attack on the centre. I passed through the regiments on horseback, who saluted me with enthusiasm. (Piefke made them play the march *Salut à toi!* a sublime moment!) Suddenly the fire of the artillery became more feeble in the centre and cavalry was required, a sign that the enemy commenced to retreat. At this moment I left my hill, for the victory was about to be decided by the attack on the flank by the Second Army, and I advanced with the cavalry. Then shortly after I came up to the Second Division of the guard and the regiment of riflemen of the guards, advancing rapidly with drums beating and having in their middle twelve cannons, which they had just taken.

The enthusiasm of these troops, when they saw me, cannot be described; the officers rushed at my hands to kiss them, which I was obliged to allow some time, and it continued the same throughout the advance, under the fire of cannon, it is true, of one troop and others, and amid the cries of hurrah which would never end. These are moments which must be experienced to be felt, to be understood. I also found the First, Sixth and Fifth Corps, and also my regiment of infantry; I did not meet with the Eighth Corps, nor the Eighth Battalion of Chasseurs, or the Seventh nor the Seventeenth Regiment. The others were already engaged in the pursuit of the enemy.

Our cavalry regiments precipitated themselves before that moment into the fight, and before my eyes delivered a murderous battle. William at the head of his brigade, First Dragoons of the guard, Hussars of Ziethen, the Eleventh of Uhlans was entirely cut up; and the field of the conflict over which I passed immediately after on horseback, presented a terrible aspect, filled, as it was, by Austrians, cut to pieces, dead, living. After that the infantry advanced anew to the line of the valley of the Elbe, where or along which river there was again a severe firing, in which I found myself again and which Bismarck forced me out of, quite earnestly.

Nevertheless, I continue on horseback to salute the troops whom I have not seen at several places, and on my round I found Matena, Wuertemberg and Bonin. All the sights were indescribable. I did not meet Steinmetz, or Hersworth. What is the aspect of the battlefield? We count 35 cannons; but it appears that we have taken 50, and more flags. We have many small arms, sacks and accoutrements. We have up to 10,000 prisoners; 50 officers are found among the prisoners also. But, now to the reverse of the medal. Our loss is not yet known, but it will be great.

You already know that Gen. Hiller, of the Guard, is killed—a great loss. Anthony Hohenzollern has four balls in his thigh; I do not know how he is today; it is said that he was exceedingly brave. Erkert is severely wounded, just like Col. Obernitz, at the head. The First Regiment of the Guards has suffered such loss that two battalions were joined into one. The excitement in which I am, I am too weak to describe—an excitement very much mixed, of joy and of sorrow.

At last, at 8 o'clock in the evening, I saw Fritz again, with his Chief of Staff. What a moment, after all that he has passed through that day until evening! I had myself sent him the "order of merit." He heard it with joy, for he had not received my telegram, conferring the order. So the surprise was complete. One day I will give you all verbally. I have only returned at 10 o'clock in the evening, without anything, so that I have camped upon a sofa.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The steamship *Africa* sailed at noon to-day, with 60 passengers for Liverpool and nine for Halifax. She takes out $45,000 in gold.

THE CROPS OF THE CENTRAL WEST —THE PROSPECT.

Popular Exaggerations—Means of Correct Estimates—General Averages—Crops of 1840, 1850 and 1860—The Crops of Wheat, Corn and Oats in 1866.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

I have been looking over the crops in the great States of the West, and propose to give the TIMES a fair view of the matter. In the first place let me say, that all the popular estimates of crops are more or less erroneous. A man may take a two thousand mile journey in this country ank know very little about the crops, because of the immense extent of land and the small quantity of it which comes under the traveler's view. The method adopted by the Agricultural Bureau of Correspondence with individuals over the country is a good one, as far as it goes; but will obviously fail in many cases, and some of the crops reported by the Commissioner of Agriculture are exaggerated, and the results will not correspond with the estimates. Indeed, there is nothing more erroneous than some of the statements made about grain crops. I saw a statement made by a newspaper correspondent the other day, that in Wisconsin or Minnesota there were raised fifty-five bushels of wheat per acre! One acre, or fifty acres, somewhere in the world, may raise fifty bushels to an acre; but there is no great extent of wheat land anywhere that will average twenty bushels per acre. I have a reported case of a man in Ohio who averaged one hundred and eighty bushels of corn per acre; but neither the State of Ohio, nor any other State, ever averaged forty bushels per acre. Now, we have some tests by which we can make a probable estimate of crops. First, we have general averages, determined by the census tables of the United States decennially. These will give for the whole country, just as in regard to population, ratios of increase, by which we can determine what a specific crop ought to be in any one year. Then we can take reports of witnesses in different sections as to operation of particular causes, such as the seasons, &c., on the growing crops. Second—The State of Ohio —(the greatest agricultural State)—has accurate statistics, reported each year, which furnish the annual crops for a long series of years. This gives us a sort of unit of measure, by which we can determine certain ratios. Then, taking all these kinds of information, we can make an approximate estimate of what the crops of the year will amount to. I will make an approximate estimate, based on all the reliable information we have. The crops of the Central West, and with that of nearly the whole country, may be summed up in a few words. The wheat crop will fall much short of what the average crop of this year ought to be. The grass crop is inferior. The corn, oats and potatoes will be much above the average. In my opinion, the corn crop of 1866 will be the largest ever raised in the United States. It is too late for a severe drought, and that is the only thing which after the 1st of July seriously injures corn. It is true there may be an early frost; but corn was planted pretty early this year, and on the 15th of July had attained a vigorous, healthy growth. On the 15th of September most of it will be ripe.

With these preliminary observations, I will give you my estimate of the grain crops for 1866.

1. OF WHEAT.—The decennial crops of wheat determined by the census were as follows:

In 1840	84,823,272 bushels.
In 1850	100,485,948 bushels.
In 1860	173,104,921 bushels.

Though the increase has not been entirely regular from year to year, yet the result is slightly less than 100 per cent. in twenty years—that is, five per cent each year. This gives as the fair average crop of 1866, 225,134,000 bushels. Now, does any one suppose we are going to get that amount, or anything like it? The aggregate crop of wheat of the four States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois in 1860 were sixty-two millions of bushels, and the ratio of increase from 1840 to 1860 was six per cent. per annum. The crop of 1866, therefore, should be 84,000,000 of bushels. Now, I say to you, that these four States will not fall short less than thirty millions of bushels, and the other States not less than ten millions more. The wheat crop this year will fall short not less than forty millions of bushels below a fair average crop for 1866. Counting this in the City of New-York, it will be a loss of $80,000,000.

2. OF CORN.—The successive crop, ascertained by the decennial canvasses, were:

In 1840	377,531,875 bushels.
In 1850	592,071,104 bushels.
In 1860	838,792,740 bushels.

This presents an increase in twenty years of four hundred and sixty millions of bushels, or 123 per cent. The annual average of increase is 6.3 per cent. In 1866, then, the aggregate corn crop should be, in round numbers, 1,000,000,000 of bushels, and I have no doubt it will be. This is the great triumph of American agriculture. This corn crop alone will support 60,000,000 of people and all the cattle necessary for their meat and butter. The world has never seen anything in agriculture at all equal to this; and if the country continues to increase, where will be the end of this corn crop, and what will you do with it? It is more important that you should teach Europe to want Indian corn than to want cotton. One of these days Africa will far surpass you in raising cotton, but the whole earth cannot surpass you in raising Indian corn. The valley of the Mississippi seems to have been created almost to raise corn.

Of the thousand millions of bushels of Indian corn, which I suppose to be raised this year, I estimate the central West to raise as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Illinois	120,000,000	Iowa	50,000,000
Ohio	90,000,000	Michigan	15,000,000
Indiana	80,000,000	Wisconsin	8,000,000
Kentucky	60,000,000	Minnesota	4,000,000
Tennessee	50,000,000	Kansas	10,000,000
Missouri	70,000,000		
Total			557,000,000

In these eleven States are raised 55 per cent. of the immense corn crop of the United States. Still more extraordinary, seven States raise over five hundred millions of bushels, worth to them two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The entire South, from the Potomac to the Gulf, raises not more than half the amount raised in these seven States, and the eleven populous Eastern and Middle States raise only half the crop of these seven. The strength of the agriculture of this country lies in the Central West, and there it will be for the next century.

3. OF OATS.—The oats crop of this year, from all appearances, will be a large one. The following are the rates of increase, furnished by the census tables for 1840, 1850, 1860:

In 1840	123,071,341
In 1850	146,584,179
In 1860	172,330,722

This shows an increase of 40 per cent. from 1840 to 1860, or two per cent. per annum. This gives far less increase than was found in the cases of wheat and corn. Oats are not used with us as food, and in fact are almost entirely fed to horses. Hence the demand for them is nothing like as great as of breadstuffs. The crop of 1866 should be near 200,000,000 bushels, and no doubt will be. In closing this article, I will give you what I suppose to be the grain crops of 1866 in the State of Ohio, which will give a unit for most of the Western States, viz.:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Corn	90,000,000	Oats	25,000,000
Wheat	12,000,000	Potatoes	10,000,000
Aggregate			137,000,000

This aggregate is as large as any one ever raised in the State; but the wheat crop should be ten millions of bushels greater than I have estimated it. Time will show whether that is correct. Among the wonderful physical blessings which God has conferred on this great country we should place highest this exuberance of food—this marvelous wealth of natural productions. Who should be poor in a land like this? Who should not bless with all his heart the God who

Feeds every creature, hurls the tempests forth,
And as on earth this grateful change revolves,
With transport touches all the springs of life.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIRGINIA

Political Action and Symptoms—Probability of a Conservative Delegation to the Convention—A Matter of Local Law and the Moral Therein—The Late Nocturnal Negro Assemblages—A Possible "Cloud no Bigger than a Man's Hand."

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

Conservatism in Virginia has not lost hope in the Philadelphia Convention, and strange as it may appear, her hope proceeds mainly from the action of her own people. In fact a better sentiment and a truer conception of the crisis is apparent since the date of my last letter. And this sign of promise is the out-cropping of the natural sense of the people, and has not been stimulated or encouraged by any separate action upon the part of the Union men. These latter here in the City of Richmond, after much talking as to what they would do, ended as is usual with them, in doing nothing, a *rôle* they are very capable of playing, and one they bid fair to play to the end of the drama.

No one hails this better spirit with more satisfaction than myself, and it tends to strengthen me in a belief that I have long entertained, that the people are far in advance of the politicians in the sentiment of thorough acquiescence in the result of the war that can alone lead to the rehabilitation of the Southern States. Let a man come here from the North and live in the political miasma that envelopes Richmond and he will begin to have serious doubts as to which was the "upper dog in the fight;" but let him, if, by any means, he can arrive at the sentiments of the people of the State at large, and he will find that, as a general rule, they can be trusted to again participate in that Government they fought so valiantly to destroy. He must, however, engage in his inquiry in the spirit of catholicity—must not raise a partisan standard of loyalty that this people would violate every principle of human nature to reach. The people at large undoubtedly regret the issue of the war, venerate the dead of their battle-fields, worship the great leaders who marshaled them during the terrible conflict, and will not joyfully consent that any of them shall be ostracised on that account merely; were they otherwise on any of these points they would be something more or less than men. But maugre all this they can be trusted; and now that the fitful dream of Southern empire is over, they wish the United States well, and pray for the era of good feeling throughout our domain. Left to themselves and they would bury the old original secession leaders—the men who originated the fight, and who, as a general rule, were not the men who led the fight—deeper than plummet ever sounded. They would in this State trust with power men of the type of JOHNSTON, who opposed secession as long as possible and fought for it when war came, rather than men of the type YANCEY, who fomented war and did not fight when it came; and, as a rule, the fighting men of the rebellion being now those who can be most trusted, the test oath as it now stands is a blunder, to say the least of it. The people of Virginia are loyal to the Constitution of the United States, but not to Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS; and this, after all, is the main truth the people North should understand.

All this is becoming apparent in the meetings that are being held in the various parts of the State to call District Conventions to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. In the Second District a large meeting was held at Petersburgh this week, calling a District Convention to meet in that city on the 8th of August. At this meeting Mr. JOHN LYON and Mr. A. M. KEILLY were the prominent actors, and nothing can be far wrong where these gentlemen have the direction. Both would be ineligible to any national trust under the test oath, but both are as loyal to the Government as anybody in the North, and the delegates the Petersburgh meeting would send to Philadelphia would be men whom Radicals would designate as red-handed rebels, but who, nevertheless, are thoroughly reconstructed and worthy to sit in that high council of the nation.

At the meeting in Hanover there appeared to be some men in the lead who cannot be equally trusted, but the action taken by the meeting can lead to no harm, the men engineering it not knowing or ignoring the present division of the State into Congressional Districts, appointing their delegates to the District Convention to be held at Louisa Court-house, whereas Hanover is in the Third District and Louisa in the Fourth. The work in Hanover is, therefore, to be done over again, and will undoubtedly fall into better hands, for this last meeting got the Democratic maggot into its head, and resolved, "That, as the sense of this meeting, in giving any vote in the Philadelphia Convention, the vote of the State of Virginia should be cast as a unit."

In the Fifth District there have been meetings at Lynchburgh and in Bedford County, but neither did more than call upon the Committees here to appoint delegates for the District on the 2d of August. At the Bedford meeting Hon. W. L. GOGGIN appeared and took part, which is a healthful sign, and the Lynchburgh meeting, so far as I am informed, was also in good hands. In the First District a Convention has been called, to meet at Hampton on Saturday next, the 28th, and Judge PITTS is spoken of as one of the delegates who will be elected by this Convention.

But the result of all these movements will not probably be that the District Conventions will be so thinly attended, and those present will be so divided in sentiment that the matter will be deferred to the joint Committee to meet here on the 2d proximo, who will thus after all be the appointing power for the State, the Petersburg meeting indeed calling upon them to appoint conditional delegates for the Second District. These meetings, however, have been of great benefit, for they have shown the gentlemen composing this joint Committee the sentiment of the State, which they can be trusted to follow, and thus it may be safely assumed that Virginia will send a delegation of moderate and discreet men to the Convention. The *personnelle* of the delegation some might wish different from what it will be, but I now have faith that as a whole it will be a body of men not calculated to please either the *Tribune* or *World*. The joint Committee itself notwithstanding the unfortunate (to say the least of it) speech of GRATTAN at its first meeting, displayed an excellent temper at the second assembling, and adopted the admirable report of the subCommittee without noticeable dissent.

Having said thus much upon politics, I come to a point of law.

The New-York mercantile and manufacturing interests being more or less interested in the legal point involved, is my excuse for sketching a recent business transaction, premising that in Virginia a chattel mortgage is designated as a deed of trust. In October last a firm in this city opening a "billiard temple," purchased of PHELAN & COLLENDER in New-York nine billiard tables and other material, paying cash $1,500, and giving a trust deed for the remainder, some $4,000; but this deed did not appear upon record until after the tables had been put into the building here—of which the purchasing firm were lessees, not owners. PHELAN & COLLENDER not being paid, and wishing to collect their money, took steps to foreclose the deed of trust; and the younger Mr. PHELAN coming here, makes acquaintance with Virginia law, and finds that his trust deed is valueless as against the claim of the landlord for rent, provided there was not enough of other goods in the building to satisfy him, which did not prove to be the case. That is to say, these billiard-tables being sued under a trust deed to secure the purchase-money, the proceeds of the sale must first be applied to the satisfaction of the landlord's claim, he being only obliged to first exhaust the proceeds of the sale of the other goods and chattels upon the premises. If, however, PHELAN & COLLENDER had taken their deed of trust and put it upon record before the tables entered the premises, then their lien would have been good against all others. The landlord lien given by the Virginia code is an anomaly, is stringent and overriding; and hence, in these days of high rents, which even the *Examiner* with its fierce attacks upon them has not succeeded in reducing to any great extent, the information to be derived from a glance at a late business transaction is not valueless.

In speaking, as I now go on to do, of the negro assemblages on Navy Hill of late, at the dead hours of the night, and of the frequent nocturnal armed parades this class of the population have lately indulged in, I do not do so in the spirit of the alarmist, but as one who sees a possible danger that has been most senseless created, and that may require very vigorous measures to be taken to avert it. Most unfortunately we have among us here one or two fanatics thoroughly crazy on what they call loyalty, and worse than all, we have a newspaper called *The New Nation*, of the same sort. This journal is an obscure weekly publication, rehashing in an illiterate way the ravings of WENDELL PHILLIPS and others of that ilk, and its existence would be of very little moment were it not for the fact that the idle, thieving and vicious among the negroes are gathering the idea from it that the time is near at hand when they must strike for their rights. Hence it happens that this class of negroes, and it is much more numerous than respectable, congregate at night on Navy Hill and other out-of-the-way places, armed *cap-a-pie* for battle, drill, listen to inflammatory speeches, and parade the streets of the slumbering city afterward in warlike array. These proceedings have been going on for some time past, but of late the negroes, grown bolder with impunity, have begun to display the paraphernalia of war upon the streets in day-light, many of them being animated arsenals. Yesterday one of this loafing gentry, lately discharged from the Ballard House for stealing, was met by an ex-officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, wearing the hat and cord of a Brigadier-General, and the officer thinking the exhibition silly, if nothing else, advised the negro in a peremptory manner to take it off, which he did. The arms the negroes bear at night are muskets and sabres, but in the daytime these lessen down to pistols and knives.

As yet there has been no open demonstration of armed insurrection, but there is a growing feeling among this worthless class of the black population, which makes something of the kind liable to occur at any moment. A few months ago the negroes were undoubtedly a law-abiding class, but under the teachings of senseless fanatics of the Wardwell and Hunnicut stamp, the reverse is fast becoming the fact. These firebrands, by dint of much exertion, have at last succeeded in lodging in the inert negro brain the idea that they have the right to vote, and that their freedom is a baseless fabric until they do vote; that the rebels are keeping this inalienable right from them, and by dextrous insinuations they are led to the belief that sooner or later they must fight for this right. With these ideas in their brain, with arms in their hands, and with these vicious men at their ear luring them to destruction as Satan lured Eve to her fall, it is not strange that the most conservative and loyal of our people are beginning to hear the rumble of the volcano under their feet.

WARDWELL et al. are pursuing their course rather from love of lucre than from sympathy with the negro, or devotion to the motto, "Liberty and Union." WARDWELL, it is said, receives contributions from the North by every mail, and I am certain that within a very few days he received a check from one idiot in Boston for seven thousand dollars, with the hope that he would maintain the noble stand he had taken, and saying if he wanted any more money it should be forthcoming. WARDWELL then can afford to pursue the course he is taking for the plain reason that he makes money by it. The *New Nation* exists and is printed for the same reason, it and its proprietors and editors being supported by Northern contributions, Judge UNDERWOOD being the conduit through which the grist comes to the *New Nation* mill.

There has been no interference with the proceedings of the negroes by either the civil authorities or by the military. Possibly no harm will come of it all, but it seems to me that the men, who are constantly asserting that there is to be a war of races, are taking very good care that their prophecies shall be fulfilled.

E. C.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Official Lists of all Public and Private Acts and Public and Private Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in the Order and Date of their Approval by the President.

The following is a carefully prepared and complete official statement of all the legislation accomplished by Congress at its recent session. The official number, the House and Senate number, and the full title and the date of the approval of each is given in numerical and chronological order:

Public Acts.

1. H. R. 24—An act to amend an act entitled "an act providing for the selection of jurors to serve in the several Courts of the District of Columbia." Approved Dec. 18, 1865.

2. H. R. 23—An act to prevent the spread of foreign diseases among the cattle of the United States. Approved Dec. 18, 1865.

3. H. R. 35—An act making appropriations for refurnishing and repairing the President's House. Approved Dec. 19, 1865.

4. H. R. 58—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue. Approved Jan. 15, 1865.

5. H. R. 36—An act making appropriations for the payment of Invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, and additional appropriations for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866. Approved Feb. 7, 1866.

6. H. R. 204—An act to regulate the registerin of vessels. Approved Feb. 10, 1866.

7. S. 86—An act granting the franking privilege to MARY LINCOLN. Approved Feb. 10, 1866.

8. S. 96—An act authoring an increase of the clerical force in the State Department. Approved Feb. 16, 1866.

9. H. R. 321—An act to amend an act entitled "an act to prevent the spread of foreign diseases among the cattle of the United States," approved Dec. 18, 1865. Approved March 6, 1866.

10. S. 93—An act to quiet the title to certain lands within the corporate limits of the City of San Francisco. Approved March 8, 1866.

11. H. R. 201—An act to declare the meaning of certain parts of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, and for other purposes. Approved March 10, 1866.

12. H. R. 61—An act to establish certain post roads. Approved March 14, 1866.

13. H. R. 135—An act to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public store and bonded warehouse, and for other purposes. Approved March 14, 1866.

14. H. R. 154—An act to further secure American citizens certain privileges under the Treaty of Washington. Approved March 16, 1866.

15. S. 33—An act in relation to the Court of Claims. Approved March 17, 1866.

16. H. R. 358—An act to amend an act to amend an act to extend the charter of the President and Directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. Approved March 17, 1866.

17. S. 54—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States." Approved March 21, 1866.

18. S. 36—An act quieting doubts in relation to the validity of certain locations of lands in the State of Missouri, made by virtue of certificates issned under the act of Congress of February 17, 1815. Approved March 21, 1866.

19. S. 165—An act more effectually to provide for the punishmont of certain crimes against the United States. Approved April 5, 1866.

20. S. 216—An act to provide for the transfer of the custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institution to the library of Congress. Approved April 5, 1866.

21. S. 107—An act to provide for a term of the District Court for the District of Minnesota, to be held at the City of Winona, in said district. Approved April 5, 1866.

22. S. 94—An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of seamen and others borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service," approved July 4, 1864, and for other purposes. Approved April 6, 1866.

23. H. R. 86—An act making additional appropriations, and to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations, for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, and for other purposes. Approved April 7, 1866.

24. H. R. 420—An act to provide arms and ammunition for the defence of the inhabitants of Dakota Territory. Approved April 7, 1866.

25. S. 85—An act granting to the State of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship-canal at the head of Sturgeon Bay, in the County of Door, in said State, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan in said State. Approved April 10, 1866.

26. S. 21—An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication. Passed, notwithstanding the objection of the President, by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, 6–9, 1866.

27. S. 105—An act to grant the right of way to the Cascade Railroad Company, through a military reserve in Washington Territory. Approved April 10, 1866.

28. H. R. 207—An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 30, 1865. Approved April 12, 1866.

29. H. R. 360—An act to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for moneys advanced Government for war purposes. Approved April 12, 1866.

30. H. R. 333.—An act to amend an act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. Approved April 12, 1866.

31. S. 199.—An act to establish the Collection District of Port Huron, the Collection District of Michigan, the Collection District of Montana and Idaho, and to change the name of the Collection District of Penobscot. Approved April 13, 1866.

32. H. R. 122.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1867. Approved April 17, 1866.

33. S. 31—An act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States, in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Approved April 17, 1865.

34. S. 229—An act to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gun-boat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia. Approved April 17, 1866.

35. H. R. 471—An act to provide that the "Soldiers Individual Memorial" shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter. Approved April 17, 1866.

26. H. R. 184—An act to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and of revenue cutters. Approved April 20, 1866.

37. S. 39—An act to issue American registers to the steam vessels *Michigan*, *Dispatch* and *William K. Muir*, and for other purposes. Approved April 25, 1866.

38. H. R. 500—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the public printing, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. Approved April 26, 1866.

39. S. 158—An act to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and to secure certain moneys to the people of the United States, or to persons to whom they are due, and who are entitled to receive the same. Approved May 2, 1866.

40. S. 255—An act toremit and refund certain duties. Approved May 2, 1866.

41. H. R. 197—An act to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy. Approved May 3, 1866.

42. S. 155—An act concerning the boundaries of the State of Nevada. Approved May 5, 1866.

43. S. 26—An act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba and other West India Islands and the Bahamas. Approved May 5, 1866.

44. H. R. 473—An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Approved May 9, 1866.

45. S. 90—An act enlarging the powers of the Levy Court of the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Approved May 9, 1866.

46. H. R. 352—An act to incorporate the National Theological Institute. Approved May 10, 1866.

47. H. R. 238—An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases." Approved March 3, 1863." Approved May 11, 1866.

48. H. R. 397—An act to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces. Approved May 16, 1866.

49. H. R. 511—An act imposing a duty on live animals. Approved May 16, 1866.

50. S. 310—An act to change the place of holding the Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi. Approved May 16, 1866.

51. H. R. 567—An act to amend "An Act to establish the grade of Vice-Admiral in the United States Navy." Approved May 16, 1866.

52. H. R. 280—An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, and for other purposes. Approved May 18, 1866.

53. S. 132—An act to prevent and punish kidnapping. Approved May 21, 1866.

54. S. 316—An act to establish a post route from West Alburgh, Vermont, to Champlain, in the State of New-York, and for other purposes. Approved May 21, 1866.

55. S. 186—An act amendatory of "An act to propide for the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States." Approved May 21, 1866.

56. H. R. 563—An act to regulate the time and fix the place for holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Virginia, and for other purposes. Approved May 22, 1866.

57. H. R. 510—An act to incorporate the Academy of Music of Washington City. Approved May 24, 1866.

58. H. R. 558—An act to amend the charter of the Washington Gaslight Company. Approved May 24, 1866.

59. S. 318—An act to authorize the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Approved May 26, 1866.

60. H. R. 568—An act to repeal section twenty-three of chapter seventy-nine of the acts of the third session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, relating to passports. Approved May 30, 1866.

61. S. 184—An act to define more clearly the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, (raising salary of judges.) Approved June 1, 1866.

62. S. 167—An act to incorporate the Women's Hospital Association of the District of Columbia. Approved June 1, 1866.

63. S. 208—An act to protect American citizens engaged in lumbering on the St. Croix River, in the State of Maine. Approved June 1, 1866.

64. H. R. 363—An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions. Approved June 6, 1866.

65. H. R. 37—An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867. Approved June 8, 1866.

66. H. R. 654—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. Approved June 8, 1866.

67. H. R. 281—An act to amend the postal laws. Approved June 12, 1866.

68. H. R. 255—An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending June 30, 1867. Approved June 12, 1866.

69. H. R. 15—An act authorizing documentary evidence of titles to be furnished to the owners of certain lands in the City of St. Louis. Approved June 12, 1866.

70. S. 140—An act to grant the right of way to the "Humbolt Canal Company" through the public lands of the United States. Approved June 12, 1866.

71. H. R. 621—An act to regulate and secure the safe keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. Approved June 14, 1866.

72. H. R. 406—An act to provide for the settlement of accounts of certain public officers. Approved June 15, 1866.

73. H. R. 11—An act to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States. Approved June 15, 1866.

74. S. 350—An act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to pay those employed as Examiners and Assistant Examiners the salary fixed by law for the duties performed by them. Approved June 18, 1866.

75. H. R. 85—An act for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. Approved June 21, 1866.

76. S. 230—An act to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and paying military forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Approved June 21, 1866.

77. S. 74—An act to establish a Hydrographic office in the Navy Department. Approved June 21, 1866.

78. H. R. 482—An act to incorporate the "Howard Institute and Home" of the District of Columbia. Approved June 21, 1866.

79. S. 360—An act to regulate the appointment of Paymasters in the navy, and explanatory of an act for the better organiaation of the Pay Department of the navy. Approved June 21, 1866.

80. S. 307—An act authorizing the restoration of Commander CHARLES HUNTER to the navy. Approved June 21, 1866.

81. H. R. 492—An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes. Approved June 23, 1866.

82. S. 59—An act to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States. Approved June 27, 1866.

83. S. 330—An act making further provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit and repair on Rock Island, in the State of Illinois. Approved June 27, 1866.

84. S. 381—An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Sale of Marine Hospitals and Revenue Cutters," approved April 20, 1866. Approved June 27, 1866.

85. H. R. 342—An act in amendment of an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and the acts in amendment of, in addition. Approved June 27, 1866.

86. H. R. 249—An act to establish a land office in the Territory of Idaho. Approved June 27, 1866.

87. H. R. 170—An act amendatory of the organic act of Washington Territory. Approved June 29, 1866.

88. H. R. 391—An act to create the office of Surgeon-General in Idaho Territory. Approved June 29, 1866.

89. S. 243—An act to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point on or near Traverse Bay, in the State of Michigan, and for the completion of said road. Approved July 3, 1866.

90. S. 317—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July 1, 1862." Approved July 2, 1864. Approved July 3, 1866.

91. S. 219—An act granting certain lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle in said State. Approved July 3, 1866.

92. S. 193—An act granting lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake, Kerwenard Point, Lake Superior in said State. Approved July 3, 1866.

93. S. 313—An act to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine, or Glynoin oil, and the other substances therein named. Approved July 3, 1866.

94. H. R. 18—An act for the relief of the members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Approved July 3, 1866.

95. S. 30—An act to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon. Approved July 3, 1866.

96. S. 37—An act making a grant of lands in alternate sections to aid in the construction of and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, in the State of Missouri, to Helena, in Arkansas. Approved July 4, 1866.

97. S. 215—An act concerning certain lands granted to the State of Nevada. Approved July 4, 1866.

98. S. 58—An act granting lands to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military road from Corvallis to Acquinia Bay. Approved July 4, 1866.

99. S. 156—An act making an additional grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State. Approved July 4, 1866.

100. S. 168—An act to provide for the disposal of certain lands therein named. Approved July 4, 1866.

101. S. 99—An act granting lands to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of said State. Approved July 5, 1866.

102. H. R. 725—An act to provide for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia, of Cincinnati; BARD's Company of Cavalry, and PAULSEN's Battery during the time they were in the service of the United Sates, in 1862. Approved July 5, 1866.

103. H. R. 127—An act making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes. Approved July 13, 1866.

104. H. R. 730—An act relating to pilots and pilot regulations. Approved July 13, 1866.

105. H. R. 191—An act to amend "an act making a grant of land to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior," approved May 5, 1865. Approved July 13, 1866.

106. H. R. 726—An act to extend to certain persons the privilege of admission, in certain cases, to the United States Government Asylum for the Insane. Approved July 13, 1866.

107. H. R. 611—An act to provide for making the town of Whitehall, New-York, a post of delivery. Approved July 13, 1866.

108. H. R. 456—An act to extend the benefits of section four of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 13, 1865. Approved July 13, 1866.

109. S. 125—An act granting aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the town of Folsom to the town of Placerville, in the State of California. Approved July 13, 1866.

110. S. 221—An act relating to lands granted to the State of Minnesota to aid in constructing railroads. Approved July 13, 1866.

111. H. R. 513—An act to reduce internal taxation and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof. Approved June 13, 1866.

112. S. 222—An act further to prevent smuggling and other purposes. Approved July 18, 1866.

113. S. 369.—An act to establish certain post roads. Approved July 18, 1866.

114. H. R. 613. An act to continue in force and to amend "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," and for other purposes. Passed notwithstanding the objections of the President, by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, July 16, 1866.

115. H. R. 50—An act to amend the 5th section of an act, entitled "An act donating land to the several States and Territorries which may provide Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established." Approved July 23, 1866.

116. H. R. 213—An act making appropriation for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867. Approved July 23, 1866.

117. H. R. 334—An act to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial circuits. Approved July 23, 1866.

118. H. R. 448—An act to authorize the construction of a railroad through certain lands of the United States in Kansas. Approved July 23, 1866.

119. H. R. 557—An act to quiet the title to certain lands within the corporate limits of the City of Benicia. Approved July 23, 1866.

120. H. R. 727—An act declaratory of an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases," approved Feb. 10, 1866. Approved July 23, 1866.

121. S. 123—An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland in Oregon. Approved July 23, 1866.

122. S. 137—An act to amend the acts approved Aug. 6, 1861, and July 16, 1862, establishing a Metropolitan Police in the District of Columbia, to increase the efficiency thereof and for other purposes. Approved July 23, 1866.

123. S. 145—An act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph. Approved July 23, 1866.

124. S. 178—An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Mining and Manufacturing Company. Approved July 23, 1866.

125. S. 246—An act relating to public schools in the District of Columbia. Approved July 23, 1866.

126. S. 269—An act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes. Approved July 23, 1866.

127. S. 325—An act to give certain powers to the Levy Court of the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Approved July 23, 1866.

128. S. 343—An act to quiet land titles in California. Approved July 23, 1866.

129. S. 357—An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. Approved July 23, 1866.

130. S. 352—An act granting to A. SUTRO the right of way, and granting other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode in the State of Nevada. Approved July 25, 1866.

131. S. 236—An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges and to establish them as postroads. Approved July 25, 1866.

132. S. 361—An act to authorize W. J. SIBLEY and others, trustees, to sell and convey lot No. 9 in square No. 76, in the City of Washington. Approved July 25, 1866.

133. S. 382—An act to change the place of holding court in the Northern District of Georgia. Approved July 25, 1866.

134. S. 414—An act to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress. Approved July 25, 1866.

135. H. R. 3—A bill to revive the grade of General in the United States army. Approved July 24, 1866.

136. H. R. 124—An act authorizing the construction of a jail in and for the District of Columbia. Approved July 25, 1866.

137. H. R. 230—An act to amend an act to extend the charter of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad. Passed March 3, 1863. Approved July 25, 1866.

138. H. R. 261—An act making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th of June, 1867, and for other purposes. Approved July 25, 1866.

139. H. R. 365—An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada. Approved July 25, 1866.

140. H. R. 379—An act to establish in the District of Columbia a Reform School for boys. Approved July 25, 1866.

141. H. R. 477—An act further to provide for the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes. Approved July 25, 1866.

142. H. R. 559—An act to authorize the extension, construction and use, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., of a railroad from Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia. Approved July 25, 1866.

143. H. R. 564—An act to annul the thirty-fourth section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, so far as it applies to the District of Columbia. Approved July 25, 1866.

144. H. R. 601—An act to grade East Capitol-street and establish Lincoln Square. Approved July 25, 1866.

145. H. R. 615—An act for legalizing marriages and other purposes in the District of Columbia. Approved July 25, 1866.

146. H. R. 692—An act increasing the pensions of widows and orphans and for other purposes. Approved July 25, 1866.

147. H. R. 729—A bill to change the port of entry of Puget Sound. Approved July 25, 1866.

148. H. R. 776—An act in relation to the unlawful tapping of Government water-pipes. Approved July 25, 1866.

149. H. R. 779—An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. Approved July 25, 1866.

150. H. R. 387—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending 30th June, 1867. Approved July 26, 1866.

151. H. R. 438—An act in relation to the courts of Washington Territory. Approved July 26, 1866.

152. H. R. 480—An act to provide for and to regulate the weighing of exports and for other purposes. Approved July 26, 1866.

153. H. R. 587—An act to incorporate the Soldier's and Sailor's Union, of Washington, D. C. Approved July 26, 1866.

154. H. R. 728—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of registry, or enrolment and license to certain vessels. Approved July 26, 1866.

155. H. R. 772—An act to authorize the issue of certain bonds in denominations greater than $1,000. Approved July 26, 1866.

156. H. R. 775—An act to establish certain postroads. Approved July 27, 1866.

157. S. 224.—An act granting lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a Southern branch of the Union Railway and Telegraph from Fort Riley to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Approved July 26, 1866.

158. S. 285.—An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley, Railroad, and its extension to Red River. Approved July 26, 1866.

159. S. 367.—An act to extend the time of letters patent issued to THADDEUS HYATT. Approved July 26, 1866.

160. H. R. 597.—An act to authorize the use in Post-offices of weights of the denomination of grains. Approved July 27, 1866.

161. H. R. 759.—An act to authorize the refunding of certain taxes. Approved July 27, 1866.

162. H. R. 761—An act authorizing the reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities. Approved July 27, 1866.

163. H. R. 795—An act to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the port of Calais, Maine. Approved July 27, 1866.

164. H. R. 809—An act further to regulate the printing of public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing. Approved July 27, 1866.

165. H. R. 810—An act amendatory of section thirteen of an act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled, 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.'" Approved June 30 1864. Approved March 3, 1865. Approved July 27, 1866.

166. H. R. 814—An act for the relief of sufferers by fire at Portland. Approved July 27, 1866.

167. S. 39. An act to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandise in the District of New York. Approved July 27, 1866.

168. S. 43—An act to prescribe the mode of settling the accounts of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Approved July 27, 1866.

169. S. 334—An act to prevent the wearing of sheath knives by American seamen. Approved July 27, 1866.

170. S. 400—An act to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs and for other purposes. Approved July 27, 1866.

171. S. 406—An act for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State Courts. Approved July 27, 1866.

172. H. R. 737—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes. Approved July 28, 1866.

173. H. R. 801—An act authorizing the payment of the awards offered by the President of the United States and the officers of the War Department in April and May, 1865, for the capture of the assassins of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the Secretary of State, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD. Approved July 28, 1866.

174. H. R. 791—An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes. Approved July 28, 1866.

175. H. R. 596—An act to authorise the use of the metric system of weights and measures. Approved July 28, 1866.

176. H. R. 780—An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes. Approved July 28, 1866.

177. H. R. 667—An act to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, and for other purposes. Approved July 28, 1866.

178. H. R. 468—An act to provide for the suits, judgments, and business of the United States Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana. Approved July 28, 1866.

179. H. R. 62—An act directing a District Court to be held at the city of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. Approved July 28, 1866.

180. H. R. 792—An act to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers, to whom artificial limbs are furnished by the Government. Approved July 28, 1866.

181. H. R. 815—An act supplemental to the act to appropriate money for postal services. Approved July 28, 1866.

182. H. R. 32—An act to extend the jurisdiction of Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States. Approved July 28, 1866.

183. H. R. 491—An act to remove the office of Surveyor-General of the State of Iowa and Wisconsin to Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Approved July 28, 1866.

184. H. R. 612—An act to amend an act, entitled an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. Approved July 28, 1866.

185. S. 138—An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. Approved July 28, 1866.

186. S. 223—An act to revive and extend the provisions of an act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point upon the Mississippi opposite the mouth of the Ohio river, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary near Fulton, in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi River, approved Feb. 9, 1853, and for other purposes. Approved July 28, 1866.

187. S. 247—An act donating certain lands in the City of Washington for schools for colored children in the District of Columbia. Approved July 28, 1866.

188. S. 265—An act to protect the manufacturers of mineral waters in the District of Columbia. Approved July 28, 1866.

Private Acts.

1. H. R. 4—An act for the relief of Mrs. MARY LINCOLN, widow of the late President of the United States. Approved Dec. 21, 1865.

2. H. R. 143—An act for the relief of CHARLES F. ANDREWS. Approved Feb. 7, 1866.

3. H. R. 33—An act for the relief of CHARLOTTE BRUCE, widow of PHILLIP H. BRUCE, late Captain of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Approved Feb. 17, 1866.

4. S. 142—An act for the relief of the heirs of JAMES BAWDIN. Approved March 8, 1866.

5. H. R. 217—An act for the relief of ROBERT HEUNE. Approved March 22, 1866.

6. H. R. 215—An act for the benefit of JOHN W. CAMPBELL. Approved April 7, 1866.

7. S. 80—An act for the relief of J. B. RITTENHOUSE, fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Squadron. Approved April 10, 1866.

8. S. 82—An act granting a pension to SARAH FITZGIBBON. Approved April 10, 1866.

9. S. 117—An act for the relief of F. A. PATTERSON, late Captain of the Third Virginia Cavalry. Approved April 10, 1866.

10. S. 115—An act for the relief of JANE W. NETHEWAY. Approved April 10, 1866.

11. S. 181—An act for the relief of EMMA J. HALL. Approved April 10, 1866.

12. H. R. 364—An act to confirm unto AUGUSTIN AMIOT, his legal assigns and representatives a certain lot of ground in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. Approved April 12, 1866.

13. H. R. 394—An act for the relief of the estate of E. W. EDDY. Approved April 12, 1866.

14. H. R. 150—An act for the relief of the administrators and securities of ALMON W. BABBITT, late Secretary of Utah. Approved April 17, 1866.

15. H. R. 264—An act granting a pension to Mrs. ALTAZERA L. WILCOX, of Chenango County, in the State of New-York. Approved April 17, 1866.

16. H. R. 266—An act granting a pension to Mrs. ISABELLA FOGG, of the State of Maine. Approved April 17, 1866.

17. H. R. 267—An act granting pension to VIRGINIA K. V. MOORE. Approved April 17, 1866.

18. H. R. 443—An act granting a pension to Mrs. ELIZABETH YORK, widow of SHUBAL YORK, late a Surgeon in the Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers. Approved April 17, 1866.

19. H. R. 218—An act for the relief of CHARLES YOUNG. Approved April 17, 1866.

20. H. R. 446—An act for the relief of NICHOLAS HILNER, late a private in the Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia. Approved April 17, 1866.

21. H. R. 268—An act for the relief of ALBERT NEVENS. Approved April 17, 1866.

22. H. R. 444—An act granting pension to LEWIS W. DIETRICH. Approved April 17, 1866.

23. S. 248—An act for the relief of James G. CLARKE. Approved April 18, 1866.

24. S. 252—An act granting a pension to SARAH A. WILSON. Approved April 18, 1866.

25. S. 241—An act directing the enrollment of AGNES N. LAUGHLIN, the widow of a deceased soldier as a pensioner. Approved April 18, 1866.

26. S. 201—An act for the relief of ANN HETTO, widow of WILLIAM HETTO, of Harrison County, Indiana. Approved April 18, 1866.

27. S. 260—An act granting a pension to Mrs. EMUANCE GOULD. Approved April 18, 1866.

28. H. R. 25—An act for the relief of THOMAS HURLEY. Approved April 20, 1866.

29. S. 146—An act for the relief of THOMAS F. WILSON, late United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil. Approved April 25, 1866.

30. S. 150—An act for the relief of THEODORE G. EISWALD. Approved April 25, 1866.

31. H. R. 472—An act for the relief of GEORGE R. FRANK, late Captain Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Approved April 26, 1866.

32. H. R. 214—An act for the benefit of Col. R. H. BRYANT. Approved May 9, 1866.

33. H. R. 347—An act for the relief of R. L. B. CLARKE. Approved May 9, 1866.

34. H. R. 386—An act for the relief of FRANCIS A. GIBBONS. Approved May 22, 1866.

35. H. R. 460—An act granting pension to SPENCER KELLOGG. Approved May 22, 1866.

36. H. R. 265—An act granting a pension to JOHN HOFFMAN, of Madison County, in the State of New-York. Approved May 22, 1866.

37. H. R. 445—An act for the relief of the legal representatives of BETSY NASH. Approved May 22, 1866.

38. H. R. 494—An act for the relief of MARTHA J. WILLEY. Approved May 22, 1866.

39. H. R. 434—An act for the relief of ISABELLA STRUBING. Approved May 22, 1866.

40. H. R. 371—An act to grant a pension to LEONARD ST. CLAIR. Approved May 24, 1866.

41. H. R. 193—An act for the relief of Mrs. WILLIAM L. HUNDON. Approved May 24, 1866.

42. H. R. 453—An act for the relief of CORNELIUS B. GOLD, late Acting Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy. Approved May 26, 1866.

43. H. R. 462—An act granting pension to Mrs. SALLY ANDREWS. Approved June 6, 1866.

44. H. R. 493—An act granting pension to Mrs. JOANNA WINANS. Approved June 6, 1866.

45. H. R. 345—An act for the relief of CHRISTINA ELDER. Approved June 6, 1866.

46. H. R. 216—An act for the relief of CORDELIA MURRAY. Approved June 6, 1866.

47. S. 237—An act granting a pension to Mrs. MARTHA STEVENS. Approved June 8, 1866.

48. H. R. 459—An act granting pension to ANNA E. WARD. Approved June 8, 1866.

49. S. 173—An act to confirm the title of JOSE SERAFIN RAMIREZ to certain lands in New-Mexico. Approved June 12, 1866.

50. S. 189—An act to confirm the grant of certain lands to JOSE DOMINGUEZ, in California. Approved June 12, 1866.

51. S. 261—An act for the relief of Mrs. ANNA G. GASTON. Approved June 12, 1866.

52. S. 321—An act for the relief of MARIA SEPHAX. Approved June 12, 1866.

53. S. 328—An act for the relief of Mrs. ABIGAIL RYAN. Approved June 15, 1866.

54. S. 278—An act for the relief of Capt. JOHN H. CROWELL, Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army. Approved June 21, 1866.

55. S. 57—An act for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. JOSHUA A. TODD, late of the United States Navy. Approved June 21, 1866.

56. S. 127—An act for the relief of JONATHAN W. GORDON, late Major in the Eleventh Infantry. Approved June 21, 1866.

57. S. 202—An act for the relief of ELISHA W. DUNN, a Paymaster in the United States navy. Approved June 21, 1866.

58. S. 225—An act for the relief of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Approved June 22, 1866.

59. H. R. 661—An act changing the name of EMIL COHEN. Approved June 23, 1866.

60. S. 375—An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting a pension to the widow of the lat Maj.-Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY." Approved June 27, 1866.

61. S. 276—An act for the relief of Mrs. JERUSH WITTER. Approved June 27, 1866.

62. S. 342—An act for the benefit of IRA G. CURTIS. Approved June 17, 1866.

63. S. 200—An act for the relief of JANE HARRIS. Approved June 27, 1866.

64. S. 238—An act granting a pension to Mrs. AMABILLA COOK. Approved June 27, 1866.

65. S. 339—An act granting a pension to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Approved June 27, 1866.

66. S. 326—An act granting a pension to Mrs. HARRIET G. CROCKER. Approved June 27, 1866.

67. S. 298—An act granting a pension to JANE D. BRENT. Approved June 27, 1866.

68. S. 275—An act for the relief of CORNELIUS CROWLEY. Approved June 27, 1866.

69. S. 180—An act for the relief of A. J. GRAY. Approved June 27, 1866.

70. H. R. 145—An act granting land to A. M. JESS, of Josephine County, Oregon. Approved June 29, 1866.

71. S. 299—An act granting a pension to JANE E. MILES. Approved July 4, 1866.

72. S. 314—An act for the relief of SARAH J. PURCELL. Approved July 4, 1866.

73. S. 368—An act granting a pension to Mrs. MARGARET A. FARRAN. Approved July 4, 1866.

74. S. 56—An act granting a pension to MARY C. HAMILTON. Approved July 4, 1866.

75. H. R. 742—An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act granting a pension to Mrs. EMERANCE GOULDER." Approved July 13, 1866.

76. H. R. 495—An act for the relief of MARY A. PATRICK. Approved July 13, 1866.

77. H. R. 704—An act for the relief of JOEL HARLEY. Approved July 13, 1866.

78. H. R. 699—An act for the relief of JAMES L. PERHAM. Approved July 13, 1866.

79. H. R. 700—An act for the benefit of JOHN W. JANES. Approved July 13, 1866.

80. H. R. 461—An act granting a pension to HURD & SHUHEY. Approved July 13, 1866.

81. H. R. 641—An act for the relief of CHARLES M. STOUT, late a Second Lieutenant in Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Approved July 13, 1866.

82. H. R. 703—An act for the relief of Lieut.-Col. FRANK LYNCH. Approved July 13, 1866.

83. H. R. 464—An act for the relief of JOHN GORDON. Approved July 13, 1866.

84. H. R. 663—An act for the relief of J. JUDSON BARCLAY. Approved July 13, 1866.

85. H. R. 740—An act for the relief of MATILDA J. MONROE. Approved July 13, 1866.

86. H. R. 616—An act for the relief of LUCINDA GATES. Approved July 13, 1866.

87. H. R. 684—An act granting a pension to Mrs. MARY A. MCMANUS, widow of Capt. ANDREW MCMANUS, late of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Approved July 13, 1866.

88. H. R. 698—An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. MERCIE E. SCATTERGOOD. Approved July 13, 1866.

89. H. R. 705—An act for the relief of GEORGE W. BUSH. Approved July 13, 1866.

90. S. 114—An act for the relief of A. T. SPENCER and GORDON S. HUBBARD. Approved July 18, 1866.

91. H. R. 739—An act for the relief of SAMANTHA RADER. Approved July 18, 1866.

92. H. R. 741—An act granting pension to JONATHAN W. BEACH. Approved July 18, 1866.

93. H. R. 702—An act granting pension to Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. REED. Approved July 18, 1866.

94. H. R. 742—An act for the relief of the minor children of SALVADOR ACCARDI, deceased. Approved July 18, 1866.

95. H. R. 354—An act for the relief of EDWARD P. MCKINNY, of Binghampton, N. Y., late Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. Approved July 23, 1866.

96. H. R. 421—An act for the relief of JAMES G. HOLLAND, late Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. Approved July 23, 1866.

97. H. R. 517—An act for the relief of LISTON H. PEARCE. Approved July 23, 1866.

98. H. R. 518—An act for the relief of the owners of the bark *Maria Henry*. Approved July 23, 1866.

99. H. R. 821—An act for the relief of Henry Home. Approved July 23, 1866.

100. H. R. 526—An act for the relief of the heirs of HORACE J. HODGES. Approved July 23, 1866.

101. H. R. 555—An act for the relief of CHARLES BREWER & Co. Approved July 23, 1866.

102. H. R. 629—An act for the benefit of WM. G. LEE. Approved July 23, 1866.

103. H. R. 695—An act for the relief of WILLIAM H. WHEELER, of Bangor, Me. Approved July 23, 1866.

104. S. 277—An act for the relief of WM. COOK. Approved July 23, 1866.

105. S. 149—An act for the relief of Daniel Winslow. Approved July 25, 1866.

106. S. 154—An act for the relief of ALVIS KLANS. Approved July 25, 1866.

107. S. 297—An act for the relief of the owners of

the British vessel *Mag'ienne*. Approved July 25, 1866.

108. S. 374—An act for the relief of Jas. P. Johnson. Approved July 25, 1866.

109. H. R. 709—An act for the relief of Eleanor C. Kawrsen. Approved July 25, 1866.

110. S. 358—An act granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy N. Stocks. Approved July 26, 1866.

111. S. 366—An act granting a pension to Abraham Lansing. Approved July 26, 1866.

112. S. 376—An act granting a pension to D. A. Lyman. Approved July 26, 1866.

113. S. 385—An act for the relief of Thos. W. Stevens. Approved July 26, 1866.

114. S. 390—An act granting a pension to John Kyle. Approved July 26, 1866.

115. S. 398—An act for the relief of W. B. Kelly. Approved July 26, 1866.

116. H. R. 422—An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna E. Smoot, widow of Capt. Joseph Smoot of the United States Navy. Approved July 27, 1866.

117. S. 339—An act granting a pension to Benjamin Franklin. Approved July 27, 1866.

118. S. 353—An act for the relief of the Trustee and stewards of the Mission Church of the Wyandotte Indians. Approved July 27, 1866.

119. S. 354—An act for the relief of William Croswell. Approved July 28, 1866.

120. H. R. 135—An act granting lands to A. M. Jess, of Josephine County, Oregon. Approved July 28, 1866.

121. H. R. 693—An act for the relief of Robert Baldwin. Approved July 28, 1866.

122. H. R. 794—An act for the relief of Francis Colgen. Approved July 28, 1866.

123. H. R. 797—An act granting a pension to Daniel Lucas. Approved July 28, 1866.

124. H. R. 798—An act for the relief of Quincy A. May. Approved July 28, 1866.

125. H. R. 800—An act for the relief of Marion M. Buxton. Approved July 28, 1866.

Public Resolutions.

1. S. 6—A resolution authorizing the President to divert certain funds heretofore appropriated, and cause the same to be used for immediate subsistence and clothing, &c., for destitute Indians and Indian tribes. Approved December 21, 1865.

2. S. 7—A resolution for increasing the bond of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Approved Jan. 12, 1866.

3. H. R. 28—Joint resolution in relation to the Industrial Exposition at Paris, France. Approved Jan. 15, 1866.

4. H. R. 18—Joint resolution granting certain public property to the Soldier's Orphans Home of Iowa. Approved Jan. 22, 1866.

5. H. R. 53—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of a portion of Military Reserve, on St. Clair River, in the State of Michigan, for railroad purposes. Approved Jan. 31, 1866.

6. S. 17—A resolution directing the distribution of the writings of James Madison. Approved Feb. 7, 1866.

7. S. 20—A resolution extending the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Approved Feb. 10, 1866.

8. S. 25—A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut, and to the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the action in Mobile Bay, on Aug. 15, 1864. Approved Feb. 10, 1866.

9. S. 26—A resolution for the payment of expenses incurred by the Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America. Approved Feb. 10, 1866.

10. H. R. 75—Joint resolution to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Western and Eastern continents. Approved Feb. 26, 1866.

11. S. 36—A resolution providing for expenses incurred in searching for missing soldiers of the Army of the United States, and for the further prosecution of the same. Approved March 10, 1866.

12. H. R. 17—Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the transfer of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia. Approved March 10, 1866.

13. H. R. 76—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, of Washington City, certain stores not needed for the use of the Government. Approved March 10, 1866.

14. H. R. 84—Joint resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion of the United States Arsenal, in the District of Columbia. Approved March 17, 1866.

15. H. R. 45—Joint resolution to change the name of the ship *Art Union* to the name of *George M. Barnard*. Approved March 22, 1866.

16. H. R. 57—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to place hulks and vessels at the disposal of Commissioners of Quarantine or other proper authorities, at ports of the United States, for one year. Approved March 24, 1866.

17. S. 50—A resolution in relation to the publication of the laws of the United States. Approved March 31, 1866.

18. H. R. 96—Joint resolution in relation to the public lands appertaining to the armory at Springfield. Approved April 4, 1866.

19. S. 2—A resolution for the restoration of Commanders William Reynolds and Melancton B. Woolsey, United States Navy to the active list, from the reserved list. Approved April 5, 1866.

20. H. R. 105—Joint resolution giving construction to the law in relation to bounties payable to soldiers discharged for wounds. Approved April 12, 1866.

21. S. 58—A resolution respecting the burial of soldiers who died in the military service of the United States during the rebellion. Approved April 13, 1866.

22. S. 45—A resolution protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to the United States. Approved April 17, 1866.

23. S. 49—A resolution for the temporary relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia. Approved April 17, 1866.

24. H. R. 108—Joint resolution appointing managers for the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Approved April 21, 1866.

25. H. R. 88—Joint resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. Approved April 31, 1866.

26. S. 29—A resolution for the transfer of funds, appropriated for the payment of salaries in the Post-office Department to the general salary account of that Department. Approved April 26, 1866.

27. S. 75—A resolution making appropriations for the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs. Approved May 3, 1866.

28. S. 34—A resolution expressive of the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of United States. Approved May 3, 1866.

29. S. 80—A resolution extending the time for the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division. Approved May 7, 1866.

30. H. R. 137—Joint resolution to provide for the exemption of crude petroleum from internal tax or duty, and for other purposes. Approved May 9, 1866.

31. H. R. 133—Joint resolution to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia. Approved May 16, 1866.

32. H. R. 36—Joint resolution relative to the courts and Post-office of New-York City. Approved May 16, 1866.

33. S. 88—A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of certain lumber for the fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. Approved May 16, 1866.

34. S. 61—A resolution to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad. Approved May 21, 1866.

35. S. 97—A resolution to authorize certain medals to be distributed to veteran soldiers free of charge. Approved May 26, 1866.

36. H. R. 116—Joint resolution respecting quarantine and health laws. Approved May 26, 1866.

37. S. 74—A resolution providing for the acceptance of a collection of plants tendered to the United States by Frederick Peck. Approved May 26, 1866.

38. S. 92—A resolution authorizing the appointment of examiners to examine a site for a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels of the United States Navy. Approved June 1, 1866.

39. S. 142—Joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay additional salary to letter carriers in San Francisco. Approved June 6, 1866.

40. S. 51—A resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pensions, bounties and allowances to their heirs. Approved June 15, 1866.

41. S. 69—A resolution making an appropriation to enable the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes. Approved June 15, 1866.

42. H. R. 134—Joint resolution relative to appointments to the Military Academy of the United States. Approved June 16, 1866.

Concurrent. H. R. 127—Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Received at Department of State, June 16, 1866.

43. H. R. 120—Joint resolution to extend to the Counties of Berkely and Jefferson, of West Virginia, the provisions of the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States. Approved June 18, 1866.

44. H. R. 143—Joint resolution making an appropriation for the repair of the Potomac Bridge. Approved June 18, 1866.

45. S. 87—A resolution to provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments. Approved July 13, 1866.

46. S. 85—A resolution explanatory of and in addition to the act of May 5, 1864, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Wisconsin." Approved June 21, 1866.

47. S. 100—A resolution for the restoration of Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Law, United States Navy, to the active list from the reserved list. Approved June 22, 1866.

48. H. R. 148—Joint resolution to authorize the distribution of surplus copies of the American State Papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior. Approved June 23, 1866.

49. H. R. 166—Joint resolution to pay the State of Vermont the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the invasion from Canada in 1864. Approved June 23 1866.

50. S. 113—A resolution for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cuyahoga River over and upon the Government piers, at Cleveland, Ohio. Approved July 3, 1866.

51. S. 110—A resolution to authorize the hiring of a building or buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State. Approved July 3, 1866.

52. H. R. 52—Joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867. Approved July 5, 1866.

53. H. R. 149—Joint resolution declaratory of the law of bounty. Approved July 13, 1866.

54. S. 129—A resolution to authorize the President to place at the disposal of the authorities at Portland, Me., tents, camps, and hospital furniture, and clothing for the use of families rendered houseless by the late fire. Approved July 14, 1866.

55. H. R. 83—Joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress. Approved July 24, 1866.

56. H. R. 159—Joint Resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to employ three additional watchmen in the Smithsonian Grounds. Approved July 25, 1866.

57. H. R. 178—Joint resolution in reference to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. Approved July 25, 1866.

58. H. R. 190—Joint resolution in regard to the rations of Union soldiers held as prisoners of war. Approved July 26, 1866.

59. S. 79—Joint resolution to authorize the purchase, by the Library of Congress, the law-library of James L. Pettigru, of South Carolina. Approved July 25, 1866.

60. S. 93—Joint resolution to authorize the appointment of a Commission to examine and report upon certain claims of the State of Iowa. Approved July 25, 1866.

61. H. R. 101—Joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army. Approved July 26, 1866.

62. H. R. 176—Joint resolution amendatory of a joint resolution entitled "A resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and the pensions, bounties and allowances to their heirs," approved June 15, 1866. Approved July 26, 1866.

63. S. 31—Joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress toward the officers and seamen, and others engaged in the rescue of the officers and soldiers of the army, the passengers, and the officers and crew of the steamship *San Francisco*, from perishing with the wreck of that vessel. Approved July 26, 1866.

64. S. 82—Joint resolution to provide for codifying the laws relating to customs. Approved July 26, 1866.

65. S. 84—Joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain claims against the late Territory of Nevada. Approved July 26, 1866.

66. S. 121—Joint resolution providing for the examination of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for money expended during the war for coast defence. Approved July 26, 1866.

67. S. 125—Joint resolution granting the right of way through military reserves to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. Approved July 26, 1866.

68. S. 126—Joint resolution to authorize the use of certain plates of the United States Exploring Expedition by the Navy Department. Approved July 26, 1866.

69. S. 132—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and settle the accounts of Caleb T. Fay and William Y. Patch, late Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco. Approved July 26, 1866.

70. S. 139—Joint resolution for the benefit of Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy. Approved July 26, 1866.

71. H. R. 140—Joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system. Approved July 27, 1866.

72. H. R. 131—Joint resolution for the temporary relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Portland, in the State of Maine. Approved July 28, 1866.

73. H. R. 155—Joint resolution to prevent the further enforcement of the joint resolution (No. 77) approved July 4, 1864, against officers and soldiers of the United States, who have been, &c. Approved July 28, 1866.

74. H. R. 193—Joint resolution authorizing the transmission through the mails free of postage of certain certificates by the Adjutant-General of New-Jersey. Approved July 28, 1866.

75. H. R. 197—Joint resolution authorizing a contract with Vinnie Ream for a statue of Abraham Lincoln. Approved July 28, 1866.

76. H. R. 195.—Resolution to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to loyal citizens of Tennessee. Approved July 28, 1866.

77. H. R. 200.—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to settle with the Territory of Colorado for the militia of said Territory employed in the service of the United States in the years of 1864 and 1865. Approved July 28, 1866.

78. H. R. 203.—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with Dr. Alexander Dunbar. Approved July 28, 1866.

79. H. R. 208.—Joint resolution in relation to the use of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Fair Building, in Washington. Approved July 28, 1866.

Private Resolutions.

1. S. 44—A resolution authorizing Commodore William Radford to accept a decoration from the King of Italy. Approved April 13, 1866.

2. S. 52—A resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral H. Paulding to accept a decoration from the King of Italy. Approved April 13, 1866.

3. H. R. 102—Joint resolution for the relief of Alexander Thompson, late United States Consul at Maranham. Approved April 21, 1866.

4. S. 56—A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claims of Beals & Dixon against the United States. Approved May 2, 1866.

5. H. R. 67—Joint resolution for the reappraisement of the lands described in an act for the relief of William Sawyer and others, of Ohio. Approved May 5, 1866.

6. H. R. 107—Joint resolution for the relief of Rev. Harrison Henmance, late chaplain of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. Approved May 9, 1866.

7. S. 71—A resolution referring the petition and papers in the case of Joseph Nock to the Court of Claims. Approved June 21, 1866.

8. S. 108—A resolution for the relief of Samuel Norris. Approved June 22, 1866.

9. H. R. 162—Joint resolution for the relief of Charles M. Blake. Approved June 27, 1866.

10. H. R. 123—Joint resolution for the relief of Elizabeth Woodward and George Chospienning, of Pennsylvania. Approved June 27, 1866.

11. H. R. 77—Joint resolution for the relief of Ambrose L. Goodrich and Nathan Comiser for carrying the United States mail from Boise City to Idaho City, in the Territory of Idaho, and of Daniel Wellington and J. C. Dorsey, for extra services in carrying the mails. Approved June 29, 1866.

12. H. R. 163—Joint resolution for the relief of Joseph Parkins. Approved July 3, 1866.

13. H. R. 158—Joint resolution providing for the settlement of accounts of W. H. Hamrick. Approved July 3, 1866.

14. H. R. 179—Joint resolution for the relief of Edgar T. Harris. Approved July 13, 1866.

15. H. R. 115—Joint resolution for the relief of John Wells & Sons, of Baltimore. Approved July 30, 1866.

16. H. R. 119—Joint resolution for the relief of Isaac Ramsey, Internal Revenue Collector of the Eighth District of Ohio. Approved July 23, 1866.

17. H. R. 170—Joint resolution for the relief of Caroline A. Randall, Administratrix, and widow of Bhas. B. Randall, deceased. Approved July 23, 1866.

18. S. 39—Joint resolution to refer the claim of the administrator of Rich'd W. Meade, deceased, to the Court of Claims. Approved July 26, 1866.

19. S. 111—Joint resolution for the relief of Sergeant Milton McKinnon. Approved July 26, 1866.

20. H. R. 164—Joint resolution for the relief of Fontanu T. Fox, Jr. Approved July 27, 1866.

21. H. R. 204—Joint resolution to reimburse Mrs. Mary Phelps, of Missouri. Approved July 28, 1866.

22. H. R. 150—Joint resolution to provide for payment of the claim of Col. H. C. De Ahna for military service. Approved July 28, 1866.

23. H. R.—Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay Chas. M. Pott a pension of $15 per month. Approved July 28, 1866.

24. H. R. 199—Joint resolution for the relief of certain Chippewa, Ottowa and Pottawatomie Indians. Approved July 28, 1866.

25. H. R. 207—Joint resolution to pay Col. Lewis F. Fix. Approved July 28, 1866.

PERSONAL.

Rev. John A. Droaddus, D.D., of South Carolina, has been elected President of Richmond College, an institution under the patronage of the Baptists of Virginia. The list of Professors is also filled, among them being Prof. Bennett Puryear, of Randolph Macon College, well known in the South as a successful lecturer on chemistry and natural science.

G. M. Delancy, a recruiting agent at Augusta, Me., who was convicted last year by court-martial of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the New-Hampshire State Prison and to pay a fine of $45,000, has been unconditionally discharged by order of the President, and his fine remitted.

Mr. J. L. Douglass, the driver of an express-wagon in Rochester, is endeavoring to trace a stray newspaper paragraph which met his eye, announcing that his sister had fallen heir to $100,000, by the decease of relatives in Scotland. The tenor of the paragraph corresponds with circumstances known to Mr. Douglass that the Douglass family are to receive a comfortable amount of the "wherewith."

Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, has purchased land in Chester, Delaware County, and is erecting upon it a new cotton mill to run seven thousand spindles, and two hundred and twenty-eight looms. Gen. Patterson also owns two other large mills in the City of Chester.

Miss Sarah Vincent, a servant girl about 21 years of age, committed suicide by the use of strychnine in Sandusky, on the 25th of July. She had appeared melancholy a few days previous, but no cause is known for the act.

W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times* with the Austrian army, receives a salary of $500 a month and his expenses. Mr. Hosea, correspondent of the same journal at Prussian headquarters, has $400 a month and expenses.

The publishers of the Boston *Transcript* have presented to Mr. William Durant a silver pitcher and salver, "in grateful appreciation of his services for thirty-two years" in the office of that paper. The present was made on his fiftieth birthday.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that Commissioner Shannon, of that city, recently demanded $20,000 bail of persons charged with the offence of assault and battery, and placed Judge Abell under bonds of $500 on a charge of treason.

Rev. John Early, late President of the Georgetown College, has been appointed President of Loyola College, Baltimore, a position which he formerly held.

Mr. John Nichols, of Danvers, Mass., has just gathered from his farm his hay crop for the seventy-third successive year. He commenced when he was 12 years of age.

It is stated that Hon. B. Gratz Brown is to become editor-in-chief of the St. Louis *Press* upon the expiration of his time as a member of the United States Senate.

Hiram Kirby, of Springfield, Mass., drank a swallow of sulphuric acid a few days since, mistaking it for molasses, and died.

Prof. J. J. Pickard, Superintendent of the Public Schools in Chicago, has accepted the position of Chancellor of the Wisconsin University.

Henry B. Hirst, the poet and journalist, of Philadelphia, had his leg broken on the 24th inst., in a friendly wrestle with an acquaintance.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN, VS. EMPIRE, OF NEW-YORK.

These clubs played one of those old-fashioned games yesterday, in which social enjoyment predominated and the fine points of the game were lost sight of. We do not mean by this that there were no fine points exhibited, because both clubs are capable of good play, and in their match yesterday showed that although they have lost most of their best players, they have some good material left. But the Empire's have suffered the most in this respect, and as a consequence the Eckford's obtained an easy victory by the large score of 53 to 23. We give the score below:

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Miller, 1st b.	4	2	Manott, l. f.	2	6
Wilson, l. f	4	3	Beach, c.	3	7
Hosford, s. s.	4	2	Clyne, 1st b.	3	6
Way, 2d b.	4	2	Swandel, 2d b	3	6
Damcan, 3d b.	2	4	Longworth, p.	3	5
Ward, p.	2	4	Butler, s. s.	4	4
Williamson, r. f.	1	3	Jos h. Snyder, 3d b.	4	5
Coulter, b. f.	2	2	Grum, c. f.	3	6
Spellman, c.	4	2	Ryan, r. f.	1	8
Total	27	21	Total	27	53

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire	1	4	3	6	1	0	4	2	2—23
Eckford	9	3	5	1	4	7	11	8	5—53

Umpire—Mr. Thorn, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Schulmers and Watson.
Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.
Fly-catches—Empire, 19; Eckford, 12.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. OLYMPIC, OF PATERSON, N. J.

In the game between the Gothams and Olympics, played at Hoboken on Tuesday, the former came off victorious. Score, 21 to 10.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—CONCORD VS. CENTRAL.

The game for the silver ball and junior championship between the above-named clubs came off at East New-York on Tuesday last, and resulted, as the score will show, in a defeat for the hitherto victorious Concords, who, however, played a manly game, with three of their best boys absent: Hall, Carrington and "Dan" Smith. The fielding on the Concord side was very good, but the "subs" could not fill the positions assigned to them as effectively as the occasion required. Mr. Watts, of the Concord, distinguished himself by his splendid pitching. The "men" played well, but the "boys" think that they can show a better score when they meet again, which will be very soon. We append the score:

CONCORD.	Outs.	Runs.	CENTRAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Johnson, l. f.	1	4	McGroarty, 2d b.	2	2
Jones, 1st b.	3	3	Miller, c.	4	1
Watts, p.	5	1	Foley, l. f.	4	3
Moody, c.	2	4	J. Potts, p.	4	3
Packer, 2d b.	2	4	Eagin, c. f.	2	5
Jackson, 3d b.	3	3	Daley, s s	3	5
Dollard, s. s.	3	4	Beaven, 1st b.	0	7
Munn, c. f.	3	2	W. Potts, r. f.	3	4
Lewis, r. f.	5	1	Gildey, 3d b.	5	2
Total	27	25	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Central	7	6	6	5	0	3	4	0	1—32
Concord	4	1	6	0	5	1	3	6	5—25

Umpire—Mr. Delany, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Wiggins and Central.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, held yesterday, present, Commissioners Pinckney, President; Engineers, Abbe and Brown. The following communications were received and appropriately referred:

From Metropolitan Police Commissioners, requesting a supply of hose, for protection of hospital tents on the Battery; from Chief Engineer, requisition for supplies; from Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, inviting Board to trial of New-Orleans Volunteer Fire Engine No. 1; from Wm. Simpson, Foreman Engine No. 30, in regard to the arrest of Ira C. Horton and Robert Montgomery, for burning shavings in premises No. 36 Dominick-street; from Cyrus T. Frost, Foreman Hook and Ladder No. 13, informing Board of expulsion of Henry L. Dexter, Edward Wright and James W. McCymont, and resignation of J. H. Briant and Chas. Howarth, and election of E. B. McAranus as Assistant Foreman; from Nathan H. Smith, Robert J. Roby and others, of Yorkville, asking Board to disband Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and to form a new company under the regular system; from James Loonie, Sergeant Fifth Precinct Police, in regard to good conduct of James Monroe, Hook and Ladder Company, No. 8, at St. John's Church fire; from Thomas Macauley, foreman, Engine No. 4, preferring charge against Patrick Corrigan; from Walter J. Furlong, foreman, Engine No. 1, asking investigation into breaking tender by William F. Hays; from Chas. N. Hammond, tendering resignation as member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7; from James Bayle, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, tendering resignation; from Edward McPhelan, Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, tendering resignation; from Wm. J. O'Neil, Engine No. 11, asking leave of absence for one month.

Commissioner Abbe, of Committee on Appointments and Discipline, submitted reports and resolutions to the effect that John Coyle, Assistant Foreman Engine Company No. 34, be reduced to the rank of private, and that Louis Lallemont, of same Company; Wm. Cavanagh, Engine Company No. 24; M. V. B. Duvall, Hook and Ladder No. 8; P. McKeever, Assistant Foreman Engine Company No. 5; George Grassell, Engine Company No. 25, and M. C. Deitter, Hook and Ladder, be dismissed the Department; and that J. E. Willetts, Hook and Ladder No. 8, be fined one days' pay; and James Moran and Richard Cook, Engine Company No. 12, be fined each three days' pay; also, transferring various members; also, that John Welsh, private Hook and Ladder No. 7, be promoted to engineer of Steamer No. 26; also, that the following be appointed firemen to do duty: Patrick McDonald, in Hook and Ladder No. 7; John Castles, Engine No. 6; John Glynn, Engine No. 29; P. O'Callaghan, Hook and Ladder No. 10; Chas. A. Flock, Engine No. 14; Ralph W. Jarboe and Francis Hale, Hook and Ladder No. 8; John H. Carman, Hook and Ladder No. 9; E. W. Wilhelon, Hook and Ladder No. 10; David Graham, Engine No. 25; John T. Spies, Engine No. 17, and Laurence A. Curry, Hook and Ladder No. 4. Also, report from Special Committee in regard to selection of site for Engine No. 32, that they are unable to purchase or lease suitable premises, and advise that the Commissioners in charge of the District be authorized to put in proper order the premises now occupied by Engine No. 32, to accommodate a steam fire-engine and two-wheeled tender.

Commissioner Pinckney, of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph, presented a report advising payment of sundry accounts. Adopted. Also, that telegraph be introduced to house of Engine Company No. 8. Also, that the Committee on Discipline be directed to ascertain if there was any delay in getting at the fire, or at work at the fire in College-place on the 30th inst. Adopted.

Commissioner Brown, of the Committee on Buildings and Supplies, offered a resolution, that premises No. 134 East Twenty-sixth-street, being no longer required for the purpose of this Department, be surrendered to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN GRAND-STREET.

About midnight of Tuesday, Officers Gray and Herbert, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while on duty on special service in citizens clothes, noticed several men loitering suspiciously in the vicinity of Suffolk and Grand streets. After due deliberation the patrolmen determined to watch proceedings and note results. They accordingly feigned intoxication and laid down in an area near by and commenced their watch. About an hour after, when the officers' patience was well nigh exhausted, a carriage was driven up to another alley-way, and the driver was at once arrested by Officer Gulner, the regular officer on duty, who it appears had been "piping off" the thieves as well as the two other officers. This was an unfortunate stroke, as the alarm was immediately given to the thieves, and a minute after a young man came dashing out of the alley-way and attempted to escape toward Grand-street. He paid no attention to the officers' summons to halt, but a pistol ball being sent close to his head soon brought him to reason, and he was secured. The other members of the gang, however, escaped. On the prisoner being taken to the Station-house, the driver gave his name as James Fitzpatrick, and the other that of John Brady, and they were both locked up for the night. On examining the alleyway whence the second prisoner had emerged, several large bundles were found by the Police, which contained a large quantity of ribbons, fancy goods and clothing, valued at $1,312, a portion of the stock belonging to Joseph Cohen, of No. 385 Grand-street. The store had been entered from the rear by forcing open the back door. Near the door was found a bit and brace, and inside the store lay a "jimmy." Yesterday morning the two prisoners were arraigned before the Court, when a formal complaint was made against them by Mr. Cohen, supported by the affidavits of the three officers. Justice Mansfield committed the accused for trial, in default of $2,000 bail. Brady is a native of New-York, 17 years of age, and resides at No. 29 Cannon-street. Fitzgerald is 25 years of age, a native of Ireland, and is employed at the stables No. 228½ East Eighteenth-street. He stated that he had been engaged by two men in Union-square to drive them to the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson-street, and after leaving his passengers there, was ordered to drive to the corner of Grand and Suffolk streets, where he was arrested on his arrival.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN WOMEN.

About 10:15 o'clock on Tuesday night a quarrel occurred at No. 140 Cherry-street, between Anne Harrison, who keeps a sailor's boarding-house at No. 133 Cherry-street, and Eliza Jolley, who lives at No. 140. Words soon led to blows, when a desperate fight ensued between the women, during which Anne seized an ice-pick and plunged it five times into Mrs. Jolley's breast, inflicting such severe wounds that it is feared she cannot survive. Anne was arrested by Officer Wheeler, of the Seventh Precinct, and Mrs. Jolley was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. On being arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, Anne Harrison was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by her.

AN INFURIATED WOMAN.

In the early part of the present year Ugly Odell, a well-known Thirteenth Warder, abandoned his wife Julia, who alleges that he has lived since with another woman named Snyder, at No. 68 Ridge-street. It appears that Mrs. Odell became enraged at this state of affairs, and yesterday procured a revolver and proceeded to the above number, with the declared intention of shooting her husband's reputed paramour. The first person she encountered was Catharine Hafferty, a dress-maker, who resides at No. 254 Stanton-street, who works at No. 68 Ridge-street. Supposing that she was the woman she sought, Mrs. Odell aimed the weapon at Miss Hafferty, and was about pulling the trigger, when she was seized and disarmed by the spectators. Officer Meyr, of the Sanitary Squad, was informed of the facts, and he took the woman in custody, and she was held for trial by Justice Mansfield, in default of $500 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Officer Bentley, of the Fourth Precinct, on Tuesday evening, arrested John Stearn, who keeps a sailor's boarding-house at No. 44 Monroe-street, whom he found intoxicated. On being searched at the Station-house a large sheath-knife was found concealed on his person. He was yesterday arraigned before the Court on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and he was held for trial in default of $500 bail. Stearn is a native of Sweden and 50 years of age.

ALLEGED FORGERIES.

Detective McCloud, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested George Walton yesterday, on a charge of having some two months ago passed two forged drafts on the City Bank of London, (England,) for £15 sterling each, on Mr. H. Howarth, of No. 166 Washington-street. The prisoner was committed for examination. Walton also stands charged with having passed two other forged drafts on Mr. Robert Smith, the proprietor of the House of Commons, No. 27 West Houston-street.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A HOUSE SERVANT.

Harris Peiser, who resides at No. 119 Chatham-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that Mary Bengan, 28 years of age, and until recently a domestic in his employ, had on the 24th ult. stolen from him the sum of $880 in United States Treasury notes, and a cluster diamond breast-pin, valued at $310. As Mary was the only person who had been to his rooms the inference was natural. Mary was arrested by Sergeant Walsh, of the Sixth Precinct, when she confessed having committed the thefts as charged against her. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. She resides at No. 12½ Baxter-street. So far Sergeant Walsh has been unsuccessful in tracing the stolen property, but he has fair hopes of ultimate success.

LARCENY OF RIBBONS.

Officer Brady, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Wm. Mangels yesterday on the charge of having stolen two boxes of silk ribbons, valued at $75, from the premises of Isaac Traub, of No. 441 Broadway. When arrested the accused was employed in removing the goods, and being thus caught in the act, he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Mangels is 17 years of age, resides at No. 129 Eldridge-street, and says he is a cigar maker.

Atlantic Cable.

At the Non-Episcopal Methodist Preachers meeting held in the Attorney-street M. P. Church, on Monday last, the following was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the success attending the submarine telegraphic cable, between the Old and New World, which has just been accomplished, by which the two Continents have been united, and distance, so far as the transmission of news is concerned, annihilated, is a subject of profound gratitude, and that we greatly rejoice, recognizing as we do in this great, grand and glorious consummation not only the rapid strides of art and science, increased facilities of communication and civilization, but also a larger promise of the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and the final triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom in all lands.

LAW REPORTS.

Our City Railroads—Judgment in their Favor—They may Charge and Collect Six Cents.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before His Honor John H. McCunn.

Moneypenny vs. The Sixth-avenue R. R. Co.—Opinion overruling demurrer of defendants. Mr. Elbrige Gerry, for plaintiff; Mr. Slosson for defendant.

By the Court—The first question is whether the penal act of 1857 applies to City Railroads, incorporated under the general act of 1850, but whose fare for the transportation of passengers was fixed or regulated by contract with the City authorities who bestowed the grant, and which contract has been confirmed by the Legislature of 1854. I am of opinion it does not. The act of 1857 refers by its very term only to companies other than City companies.

In Chase vs. N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co., 26 N. Y. R. 526, the Court say "that the statute of 1857 has reference to the statute in which the rate for carrying passengers is fixed and allowed not to exceed two cents per mile, and it has no reference whatever to City railroads."

Moreover, the language of the act shows that it could not have been intended to refer to companies whose fare was fixed at a sum certain for any distance great or small.

The penalty is prescribed against any company which shall ask and receive a greater rate of fare that that allowed by law, to wit, two cents per mile, and declares that it shall be lawful to take the legal statutory fare for one mile for any fractional distance less than a mile.

Unless, therefore, the fare of the defendants in the present action is to be governed by the mile, and not by their contract with the City, under which they have always received their fare, but by the General Railroad Act it is manifest the act of 1857 has no application.

Indeed, the act in question was never intended to apply to a City Railroad Company who are carriers of passengers only; and this is manifest from the language of the statute, which provides that every corporation formed under it shall have power "to regulate the time and manner in which passengers and property shall be transported, and the compensation to be paid therefor, but such compensation for any passenger and his ordinary baggage shall not exceed three cents per mile." It would therefore be impossible to apply it to a City Railroad.

The railroads of the interior have stations at fixed points, from and to which the fare is computable, and at which passengers get in and out of the cars. With our City roads a person gets on and off at all points. He pays his six cents and rides to where he pleases. Again, if the act of '57 had any application to City roads, these defendants may use steam (Sect. 7, 528,) and may demand an extra of five cents from passengers not purchasing tickets, (Sec. 87,) and the Companies are also obliged to erect fences along their entire route, (Sec.56,) and may also take all the real property they require for the purposes of their business, (a depot, for instance,) and acquire the legal title against the will of the owner (Sec. 13, 14 and 32.) It is clear, therefore, that the general Railroad act is not to be stretched beyond its reasonable applications. But in addition to all this the act of 1854 takes the whole subject of fare out of the operation of Sec. 28 of the general act.

The act of 1854 applies exclusively to City railroads, which commence and end in the City, it authorizes the Common Council to grant the right to construct and establish railroads upon *such terms, conditions and stipulations* in relation thereto, as such Common Council may see fit to prescribe.

Now these defendants had been *actually incorporated* nearly three years at the time of the passage of this act, and had in part constructed their roads. They, therefore, came within its provisions; and by its very terms, they were placed in the position in which they would have been, had they obtained their license from the Common Council after the passage of the act, and in strict compliance with its terms.

But while the act of 1854 ratified and sanctioned the agreement made between these defendants and the Common Council, and thus took the subject of fare out of the General Statute of 1850, it did not make the fare fixed by that agreement a matter of *statutory* enactment; it did not make the fare "allowed by law" in the language of the penal act of 1857; it was still a fare regulated by contract. The act confirming the contract says nothing about fare; it leaves that as found and provided for in the resolutions and contract between the City and the Company. It made valid, if you please, a voidable contract, and gave legislative sanction to all its provisions, that of fare included.

It follows, from what has been said, that the fare of these defendants is regulated, not by the act of 1850, as claimed by the complaint in this action, but by the agreement with the City Corporation, and it equally follows that the act of 1857 has no application to these defendants; therefore the penalties claimed in this action cannot be enforced. There is an exception taken by the defendants to the complaint, in this: "That in no Court does it allege that the plaintiff informed the conductor on entering the car how far he was going, or that he objected to pay the six cents." This exception is well taken, but after what I have said above, it is not necessary to discuss the proposition. The demurrer to the defendants' answer must therefore be overruled with costs.

The Duncan, Sherman & Co. Embezzlement Case—Louis A. Colin, a Clerk, Accused of Abstracting $40,000 Worth of Securities—Examination Before Justice Dowling—Wall-street Operations.

On the 2d day of March last, William E. A. Mackintosh, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., made affidavit before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, charging Louis A. Colin, a former clerk in the establishment, with having embezzled securities belonging to the firm to the value of $40,000 and upward. The affidavit recites that while Colin was employed as clerk, he had charge of a tin box containing valuable securities and effects deposited with the firm by parties traveling in foreign countries, as collateral security for credits issued by the firm in favor of the owners of the securities. The affidavit charges the defendant with having appropriated these securities to his own use. The examination of the matter was commenced yesterday before Justice Dowling.

William E. Mackintosh, on cross-examination, testified: I have been a member of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. for three years; Mr. Colin was a clerk in our employ; he was in the foreign department; he first spoke to me about the missing securities at the Astor House, just before Christmas, in 1864; I have been engaged in speculations with Colin; I bought some stock with him; I was not then a partner with the firm, but was corresponding clerk; he was also a clerk; I think I have been engaged in one or two stock speculations with him; we bought one or two hundred shares of stock and put up a margin, but we both lost; I knew nothing about the loss of the securities before he spoke to me, nor did any member of the firm hear of it before that time; I asked him in that conversation how much would be required to replace the lost securities; he told me something about $24,000; I think I gave him 500 shares of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago stock, to give to his brokers to replace the securities they had sold to him; his brokers were Messrs. Fitzhugh & Jenkins; I think I borrowed them for the occasion, but subsequently bought them; Colin took them and deposited them; he told me that when he would deposit that stock his brokers would owe him $42,000, and he would give me that amount; on or about the 28th of December, 1864, he brought me Fitzhugh & Jenkins' check for $42,778 35; that was to pay me for the securities, as far as it would go, and I have kept the money since.

Q.—How much do you now state Colin owed you for the missing securities on the 28th of December, after giving him credit for the amount of that check? A.—Between $24,000 and $25,000; the value of the whole of the securities missing is about $40,000; on the 11th of January, Colin paid us $3,000 on account of the missing securities; we had not prosecuted him then; Colin wished the matter kept quiet, and I agreed to do it for our own sakes; we received another payment of $500 in gold a short time afterward; we received nothing else; Colin proposed to pay us $5,000 per year to pay up the balance, and I agreed to receive anything he would give us; he was about our office adjusting these matters, but he was not in our employ after the confession; he was in and out of the office for some hours a day for a week or a fortnight, until he transferred all the securities he had in his possession to Mr. Slater, his successor; everything was right except the missing securities.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge, were not the very securities which were missing and were replaced put into the tin box and handed to Mr. Slater by Colin? A.—No; securities purporting to be the missing securities were handed to me, and I handed them to Mr. Slater; they were not the identical bonds, but were of the same kind and amount; I think I had several conversations with Colin about the payment of this balance after he left our office; I saw him half a dozen times during 1865, and think he came to our office during that year; he had interviews with Mr. Duncan; I was present at the interview with Duncan when Colin was arrested; I made an affidavit for the arrest of Colin in March, 1865; I made up my mind to take these criminal proceedings against him in the early part of 1866; before we took the civil proceedings against him; I met him several times, and he expressed his penitence about it, and I told him the best way for him to show it was to repay us for the injuries we had received at his hands; I spoke to him every time I met him; there is an account on our books of this transaction; Colin sold 500 shares of Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock to Fitzhugh & Jenkins, expecting to buy it in at reduced rates, not owning the stock when he sold it; but the stock went up, and he then took the abstracted securities to make his account with them all right; after the confession I bought the $500 shares and released the securities he had placed in the hands of the brokers; when I gave him the 500 shares he took them to the brokers, and then brought back to me all the missing securities they had; it was agreed that he was to bring back our securities when I gave him the Fort Wayne stock; he stated to me that there was over $42,000 due him from his brokers, and that if I would let him have that stock he would let us have that amount.

Re-direct examination—Fitzhugh & Jenkins held $11,000 in 5-20 bonds of the missing securities; in the hands of the Bank of America, $9,000 in 5-20 bonds; in the hands of Whitehouse, Munsen & Co., $10,000 Lake Erie & Wabash and St. Louis bonds; there was $3,740 in Treasury notes missing, which Colin obtained back without any payment from me to get them; Colin told me that he had a discount in the Bank of America of $8,076 22 for which the 5-20 bonds were pledged; he told me the bonds were pledged at Whitehouse, Munsen & Co.'s, to cover his account generally; they also held 200 shares of St. Louis and Alton stock which belonged to Colin; I paid Whitehouse, Munsen & Co. $21,804 12, and received from them our securities, likewise Colin's 200 shares, which shares I sold for $41,600. The 500 shares were delivered to Fitzhugh & Jenkins to enable them to deliver them to the persons who had bought on Colin's account; the box mentioned was an ordinary tin box; it stood locked by Colin's desk when not used; and at night put in the vault; the vault was locked at night; usually the cashier has one key, one of the partners one, and a clerk one; James C. Hull was cashier at that time; I don't recollect who the clerk was who was entrusted with the key at that time, but it was not Colin; the securities in the box were entrusted to Colin; the firm has got back in amount the missing securities which was taken by paying the money; if we were paid $21,000 by Colin we would be repaid for all the disbursements we made to cover the securities.

The further hearing of the case was here adjourned to Friday next at 10 o'clock. The accused was in the employ of Duncan, Sherman & Co. for a number of years, occupying a confidential position. Nearly two years were allowed him wherein to settle his accounts, but failing in this a civil action was brought against him, and judgment recovered. The judgment not having been satisfied, a criminal prosecution was commenced. Colin was confined in the debtors prison from January until the latter part of May, at which time he was transferred to the Tombs.

The Great Counterfeit Case—U. S. Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

In the case of Henry Holmes *alias* Harry Hall *alias* "Little Hank," the Commissioner yesterday decided to hold the accused on three charges, as follows: On the charge of having in his possession the counterfeit $100 compound interest note, he was held to bail in $20,000; on the charge of having and attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill, he was held to bail in $10,000, and for having and attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill, he was held to bail in $5,000, making in all $35,000. It is intimated that this amount will be paid over to the sureties, and that Holmes will leave this part of the world.

Divorce Granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 1.

By Justice Barnard.

Josiah Morrison vs. Maria Morrison.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Josiah Morrison, against his wife, Maria, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of absolute divorce, on the ground of the adultery of the said Maria. Issues of fact having been formed by the pleadings, the Court, upon the proper application, and upon filing the papers on which the motion for reference was made, directed that the issues be referred to Ex-Judge Peabody, to hear and determine. Yesterday the report of the referee was presented to Justice Barnard for confirmation, and thereupon a decree of divorce was granted and duly entered, dissolving the marriage bonds heretofore existing between Josiah Morrison and Maria Morrison, on account of the adultery of the defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. James & Dunphy; for defendant, Mr. H. Bull.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 1.

By Justice Barnard.

Danforth N. Barney, as President of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express *vs.* Otto Burstenbinder, &c.; bail reduced to $2,500. John M. Hood, &c., *vs.* W. H. Dyckman et al.; allowance of $1,500 ordered. Henry L. Browning et al. *vs.* Mark Hanisar; motions to vacate order of arrest denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 1.

By Justice Davis.

Parker *vs.* Barrett; complaint dismissed with costs to be adjusted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 1, 1866.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, '67	129½	100	Pacific M. S. Co	218
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	99	100	do	219
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾	10	do	220
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62.	108¼	100	N. Y. Cen. x-d	103¼
50,000	do	108⅛	300	do	103⅛
21,000	do 2d call	108⅛	100	do b5	103¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65.	106	200	do s60	102
36,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C'65	106	300	do s30	102¾
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99	100	do	102⅞
500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Sm'l	104	400	Erie R.	67
18,000	do	104¼	200	do 2d call	67¾
500	do 2d S. Sm'l	104¼	50	Erie R. P.	72¾
100,000	do	104¼	250	Hudson R.	120
1,500	do 3d S. Sm'l	104¼	100	do	121
73,500	do	104¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92	100	do	72½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71	200	Reading R.	111¼
5,000	do	71¼	200	do b30	111¾
20,000	do	71½	800	do	111⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69¾	300	do	112
40,000	N. Car. 6s s30	84¼	500	do b60	111⅞
2,000	Hud. Riv. Bds, '67	100	500	do	111¾
5,000	To. & W. 2d M.	77	54	N. Y. & N. H. R.	110¾
10,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	102	700	Mich. Cen. R.	112
23,000	Pitts, F. W. & C. 2d	95	700	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¼
5,000	do	94½	100	do 2d call	84¼
100	Bank of Commerce.	111	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅞
5	do	112	700	Clev. & Pitts.	88¼
6	Bank of N. Amer.	106¼	1300	do	88¾
6	Continental Bank.	99½	100	do	88½
55	do	100	5	Cl., Co. & C. R.	111
50	Bk. of Comm'th.	103¾	20	do	110
8	Fourth N. Bk.	103¼	200	Chic. & N. W.	36¾
316	West. U. Tel.	56	300	do	36¾
100	do	55¾	100	do	36¾
28	do	55¾	700	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	67¼
50	do	56¼	600	do	67½
100	do 2d call	56	100	do	67¾
100	Wyom. Val. Co.	40	800	do	67½
100	Wilksbarre Coal	54¼	200	do 2d call	67⅞
100	Central Coal	45½	100	do	67¾
100	Quicksilver	50½	740	Chic. & R. I. R.	102⅞
100	do	50½	100	P., F. W. & C.	102⅞
100	do s30	50	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	36⅛
200	do 2d call	50¼	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	67
100	Cum. Coal. P.	46¾	200	Chic. & Alt.	107⅞
200	Mar. Min.	12½	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. b30	43
200	Mariposa Pr.	27¼	300	H. & St. Jo. P.	67
200	do 2d call	27⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. R.	57
500	Boston W. P.	32¼	100	N. J. Cen.	130
			100	Chic. & Alt. P.	110

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	99	200	Reading R.	111¾
500	Cum. Coal P.	47	200	do	112
50	West. U. Tel.	56	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¾
200	do	56⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	123
1000	do b30	56	400	Clev. & Pitts.	88¾
100	Quicksilver	50⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. b10	37
100	Mariposa Pr.	28	1000	do	37
2000	do	27¾	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	67½
100	Bos. Water P. b60	32¾	500	do	67⅞
200	do b60	32	500	Cleve. & Tol.	115⅞
250	Pac. M. S. Co	220	700	Chic. & R. I.	102¾
80	N. Y. Central	104	300	do	102¾
800	Erie Railroad	67¾	300	Tol., Wab. & W.	39
50	Erie R. P.	73	400	P., F. W. & C.	102¾
500	do	73¼			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C'62	108⅛	10	Erie R.	67
6,000	do	108¼	100	do	67¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	106	200	do	67¾
20,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	106	300	do	67¾
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99	100	do	67
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	104¼	300	Hud. Riv. R.	121
			200	Reading R.	111⅞
9,000	do 2d Ser.	104¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¾
10,000	do 3d Ser.	104¼	100	do	84¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C. b10	29¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	123
20,000	do	29¾	300	do 2d call	123¾
200	Cum. Coal P.	47	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	88¾
100	West. U. Tel.	55¾	400	Chi. & N. W.	37¼
100	Mariposa Pref.	27¾	300	do	37¾
100	do 2d call	27¾	400	do 2d call	37⅜
300	Boston W. P.	32¾	100	do	37¼
300	do	32¾	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	67¾
300	do	32¾	300	do	67¾
200	do b30	32¼	100	Cleve. & Tol.	116
200	do 2d call	32	300	Chi. & R. I.	102⅞
200	do	32	300	do	102¾
200	Amer. Coal	56	100	do	102¾
100	N. Y. Cen. s10	104¼	300	do	102¾
400	do	104⅜	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	39
100	Chic. & Alton	108	100	N. Y. & N. H. R.	111
100	Mil. & St. P. P.	73	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	102¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co.	50¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84¾
100	Mar. Pref. s15	27½	100	do c	84¾
100	do	27½	500	Cleve. & Pitts. c	88¾
200	West. U. Tel.	56	400	do c	88¾
100	do b8	56	400	do s3	88¼
100	do s5	55⅞	500	do b3	88⅞
200	New-York C. x-d	103⅞	500	do	88½
200	do b3	103½	200	Chic. & R. I.	102¾
600	do	103½	200	do s3	102⅞
200	do b40	103⅝	400	do c	102¼
400	do s3	103½	100	do b30	102⅜
300	do	103⅝	200	do b3	102⅞
200	do s10	103⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C x-d b30	102⅜
200	Erie R. c	66⅞	200	do	102⅝
200	do s3	66¾	100	do s30	102½
600	do b3	66⅝	200	do b3	102⅝
400	do	66⅞	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. b60	42
100	Hud. R. R.	120¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.	53	400	Chic. & R. I.	102⅝
100	do b10	53	100	do b3	102⅝
100	do b3	53	200	M. S. & N. I.	84⅝
100	Cum. Coal.	47	100	do b20	84½
200	do b3	47⅛	100	do s3	84⅝
800	do	47¼	100	do s10	84⅝
100	do s60	47⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R. x-d.	123¼
300	do s3	47¼	100	do b4	123⅜
100	do b5	47¼	100	do s3	123¼
800	Mariposa Pref	27⅞	400	Clev. & P. R. c	88⅝
100	do b30	27½	500	do	88½
300	do s3	27¾	200	do s10	88¾
100	West. U. Tel b30	55⅝	200	do b3	88⅞
300	do	55¾	400	do s3	88⅞
300	do s3	55⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	115½
100	do b15	55⅝	100	do	115⅝
100	do b3	55⅞	600	do	115¾
400	do	55⅜	400	do	115⅞
100	do b30	55⅜	500	Chic. & N. W.	36¾
200	do	55¼	600	do b3	37
1200	Reading ex-div.	111⅜	200	do s3	36⅞
200	do b30	111⅞	100	do b10	37
1100	N. Y. Cen. x-d	104⅜	1400	do	37
100	do b10	104⅜	500	do	37¼
500	do s3	104⅜	800	do	37¼
300	Erie R. s3	67⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅜
300	do	67¼	300	do	67¾
200	do c	67⅜	300	do b30	67⅞
200	do b30	67¼	200	do	67⅞
300	do s3	67⅜	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	42¾
100	Catawissa R.	79½	100	do b3	42⅞
200	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	102⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

3,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29¾	400	M. So. & N. I.	84⅜
10,000	do b	29¾	100	do s15	84⅜
10,000	do	29⅝	200	do b3	84¾
100	Cumb. Coal.	47¼	200	do s30	84⅝
100	do b30	47¼	100	do b3	84⅝
100	do s3	47⅜	100	do	84¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	50½	300	Ill. Central R. x-d	123¼
100	Mar. Pref. s3	27¾	100	do b20	123¾
100	West. U. Tel. s3	55¾	100	do s3	123¾
200	N. Y. Central x-d	104⅛	800	Clev. & To.	116
500	do b3	104½	100	do b15	116¼
500	do b10	104½	200	do	116¼
100	do s5	104⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73¼
500	do	104½	200	Chi. & R. I.	103
200	Erie Railroad s3	67⅞	300	do s3	103⅛
500	do	68	100	do b30	103⅛
900	do b3	68¼	200	do	103¼
1300	do	68¼	500	do s30	103⅛
500	do b10	68⅛	300	Chi. & N. W.	37⅛
100	do b4	68⅛	100	do	37⅛
300	Reading R. x-d	112⅜	300	do b3	37⅜
400	do	112⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅝
600	do	112½	100	do b30	67⅝
500	do	112½	100	do s3	67⅞
100	do b10	112⅝	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	42⅞
400	do s3	112⅝	100	do b30	43
400	Cleve. & Pitts. b3	88⅝			
200	do s3	88⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The price of Gold has varied but slightly to-day. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room sustain the quotation at 148⅞@149 ₱ cent. There is no export demand, as Exchange is 1½@2 ₱ cent. below the shipping point, but the Customs demand continues active. Many of the Importers are borrowing Gold to pay their duties under the belief that the price will be lower later in the season. To-day the Customs receipts were $715,000. There was no authentic London news on the Street to the close of regular 'Change hours. A rumor quoted United States 5-20s at 68½ ₱ cent. on Tuesday forenoon. There was no business of importance in Exchange after the Boston steamer mail of last night.

In Government Securities a fair business was done at about Tuesday's prices. The 5-20s of 1862 were 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. The '65s, 105⅞@106 ₱ cent; most of the sales at 106 ₱ cent. The 7.30s steady at 104⅛@104⅜ ₱ cent.

The Railway movement on the Stock Exchange increases in buoyancy, and the extent of outside orders to buy. The market appeared to open with some tameness at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and Erie and the Western shares were nominally ½@¼ ₱ cent. lower on the bidding figures than yesterday, but this feeling soon changed in the upward direction, and the dealings of the day developed increasing speculation in nearly all the New-York and Western Roads, and in Philadelphia and Reading. By far the strongest orders appeared to run on the established Dividend paying Stocks, such as New-York Central, Reading, Fort Wayne, Hudson River and Rock Island. But the movement was also active in Erie, Pittsburgh and the Northwest Shares of both classes. On the miscellaneous list there was no very marked change, except in Mariposa Preferred, which continued to advance. Pacific Mail Shares were in request at 218@220 ₱ cent. At 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99	99	N. West Pref.	68¾	67½
U. S. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅜	Rock Island	102	103⅛
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅜	Fort Wayne	102¼	102⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅞	104⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	46¾	47¼
Erie	66⅞	68⅛	Quicksilver	50⅛	50⅜
Hudson	120	120⅞	W. U. Telegraph.	56¼	55⅞
Reading	111⅜	112	Mariposa Pref.	27⅛	27⅞
Mich. Southern.	84	84¾	Canton	52½	52⅞
Illinois Central	122¾	123¼	Ohio Certificates	28⅝	28¾
Pittsburgh	87⅞	88⅝	American Gold.	149	148⅞
Missouri 6s	79½	79¼	Bills on London.	108¼	108¼
Northwest	36¼	37½			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	American Exchange	113
Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	110
Merchants'	110¼	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	121
America	136	Nassau	106
Phenix	100¾	Shoe and Leather	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Continental	99¾
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	103¾
Commerce	111	Central National	108
Ocean	101	Fourth National	103

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	104	Gt. Western, 2d M. '88	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	95
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	60
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	97
Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo	80	Chi. & Al. income	88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	78	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	76	McGregor West. 1st M.	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,098,454 87; including for Customs, $717,000; Gold Notes, $342,000. Payments, $1,285,405 63 Balance, $81,944,276 31.

The following statement shows the earnings and expenses of the roads owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for the year ending April 30, 1866:

From passengers	$1,757,387 99	
From freight	4,204,740 82	
Miscellaneous	213,424 54	—$6,175,553 35
Ordinary expenditures	$3,020,164 78	
State and national taxes	355,953 56	— 3,376,118 34
Leaving above expenses and taxes		$2,799,435 01
On a cost of		$16,217,416 00

A merchant of this City yesterday received letters from his correspondent in Auckland, New-Zealand, in 47 days, *via* Panama. This morning he received from the same correspondent, *via* London, letters 88 days after their date. A line of steamers has recently been established from New-Zealand to run in connection with the West India and New-York steamers *via* the Panama Railroad.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic National Bank to-day Mr. Frank L. Taintor, Assistant Cashier, was unanimously elected Cashier, *vice* R. W. R. Freeman, deceased.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, is furnishing Stamps of suitable denominations for banks, bankers and brokers, at the following discount:

4¾ per cent. on $1,000 and over.
4½ per cent. on $100 to $1,000.
4 per cent. on $20 to $100.

The discount is in stamps at their face.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.
W. G. WHITE, Cashier.
No. 2 Wall-st.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 3 bbls. Ashes, 4,859 bbls. Flour, 2,856 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 29,602 bushels Wheat, 269,396 bushels Corn, 103,659 bushels Oats, 368 bbls. Pork, 30 pkgs. Cut Meats, 11 bbls. Lard and 561 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in less demand, including Pots at $8 25@$8 50, and Pearls at $14 50@$15 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 429 bbls., including 321 bbls. Pots and 108 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand and steady. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather more request but somewhat less buoyant in price. Middlings, 36c.@39c., chiefly at 37c.@38c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,650 bales, against receipts of 609 bales. Mr. Wm. P. Wright, in his circular for the *Africa*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last; Receipts at the ports in the United States 1,975,000 bales; export to Great Britain 1,193,500 bales; export to France 211,000 bales; export to other foreign ports 68,000 bales; total exports 1,472,500 bales; stock on hand 279,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports 5,600 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales; total exports 5,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,670
Receipts in July	35,655
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	412,542
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	541,356
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	465,866
Estimated stock now here	126,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24½c.; Superior I X L, 20c.; Laconia B, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33c.; Bay Mills, 35c.; Blackstone, 28½c. Prints—Pacific, 19½c.; Lowell, 16½c.; Richmond, 19c.; Wamsutta, 15c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 67½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10 French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50; Ticks—Amoskeag B, 42½c.; Amoskeag D, 32½c. Denims—York, 50c.; Manchester, 32½c. Cottonades—New-York Mills, 65c.; Pemberton, 55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, closing at a reduction of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., under a pressure to realize. Sales since our last, 7,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$7 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$9 75, chiefly at $6 85@$8 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$9 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70	@$7 50
Extra State	6 75	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 20	@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 75	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $9 40@$11 00 for poor to good, and $11 05@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 30@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quite heavy, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 80 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 00 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—A very limited milling demand prevails for really choice lots of Spring Wheat, which are scarce and quite stiffly held. Other kinds are wholly neglected. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bushels prime No. 1 to Amber Milwaukee Club, in small lots, at from $2 02½@$2 08 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite heavy and quoted lower and irregular, to-day, on a more liberal supply and only moderately active market. The reported sales, since our last, have been 230,000 bushels at 80½c.@82c. for unsound, 82½c.@84c., chiefly at 83c., for sound mixed Western, and 89½c. for yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Oats opened tamely but steadily, and closed heavily, with a downward tendency. We quote new Chicago at 44c.@46c., Milwaukee, 47c.@49c.; Iowa at 53c.@55c.; Jersey, 59c.@61c.; Maryland, 58c.@60c., and State at 62c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Rye is quiet and depressed, with small sales of Western at 82c.@84c., and Canadian at $1 10, ₱ bushel. 2,500 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request and buoyant at 70c.@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ₱ lb.

LATHS—Are quoted up to $3 50@$3 75 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000, on a less freely supplied and more active market.

METALS—Have been generally dull, though quoted quite firm, including Ingot Copper at 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $46@$48; Scotch Pig, $46@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@$110 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 12 ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6⅞c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 20¼c.@20½c., in gold; Banca Tin, 20½c.@20¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request to-day, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 47c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Total Stock, 9,100 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Are in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@72½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are inquired for at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 75@$2 80; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in more demand at 23½c.@24½c. for Crude, 39c.@41c. for Refined, in bond, and 53c.@55c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been in fair request, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. The demand has been mainly speculative; other kinds have been quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales since our last 6,700 bbls. in lots, at $31 68¾@$31 81¼ for new Mess, closing at $31 75, regular way; $30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, August and September delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $31 81@$32 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams sales 330 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is doing better; sales since our last, 550 tierces and barrels at 18½c.@20½c., and small lots at 21c. ₱ lb. Beef is in limited request at $15@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue very dull, at $45 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for fancy do.; and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in moderate demand at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₱ lb.	23	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb.	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ₱ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ₱ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₱ lb.	6	@ 8

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Aug. 1, 1866.	July 1, 1866.	Aug. 1, 1865.
Clear	—	100	5:7
Mess	72,614	78,229	48,716
Thin Mess	187	496	829
Prime Mess	2,688	3,958	24,399
Flank	22	15	31
Prime	1,828	2,924	2,773
Rumps	176	208	584
Refuse Mess	104	146	358
Refuse Prime Mess	10	19	577
Refuse Prime	177	34	6[illegible]7
Other Refuse	200	526	208
Uninspected	728	514	3,261
Grand total, bbls	78,734	87,169	85,020

BEEF.

	Aug. 1, 1866.	July 1, 1866.	Aug. 1, 1865.
Repacked Mess	4,056	5,448	28,705
Repacked Chicago Mess	6,075	6,917	24,537
Railroad Beef	16	117	1[illegible]8
Refuse Mess	81	22	633
Other Refuse	86	45	60
Tierces Prime Mess	2,232	2,558	1,376
Country Mess	1,139	1,571	6,317
Country Prime	—	—	57
Uninspected, tcs	—	—	51
Uninspected, bbls	—	—	692
Grand total tcs. and bbls	13,685	16,678	62,[illegible]56

SUGARS—Are quiet, but steady. Sales since our last 740 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars 92,692 hhds., 100,000 bags and 81,500 boxes.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 lbs. at [illegible]c.@21½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 29,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at former quotations.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in July:

	Kentucky.	Virginia & N. C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total
St'k July 1,'66, hhds	19,267	1,021	19	26	20,3[illegible]3
Received since	4,776	187	—	1	4,964
Total	24,043	1,208	19	27	25,297
Delivered since	3,100	258	—	—	3,358
Stock Aug. 1, 1866	20,943	950	19	27	21,9[illegible]

The Brooklyn Tobacco Inspection.

Stock on hand July 1, 1866, hhds	6,549
Received since	2,180
Total, hhds	8,729
Delivered since	973
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1866, hhds	7,756

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, with 572 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton (by steamer) at 5d. ₱ lb.; and 12,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@4½d. ₱ bushel. For a port in the United Kingdom, direct, a bark with Corn, at 3s. 11½d. ₱ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Tobin.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carouna Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

At New-Orleans a lively discrepancy has arisen between the civil and military authorities. Gen. BAIRD having appointed a military commission to investigate the riot, the Mayor, Mr. MONROE, addressed the General a letter expressive of his astonishment at the proceeding, and declines to act officially until civil authority is restored. A dispatch received at Washington from Gen. BAIRD says that forty persons were killed, and large numbers of others wounded. The greater number of the persons killed or wounded were friends and supporters of the Convention.

The Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia has made application for authority to place Stewart County under martial-law, on account of the indisposition of the civil authorities to do justice to the freedmen. The citizens have even joined with the rioters in murdering freedmen after they were arrested and bound. A Judge killed with his own hands a freedman and was allowed to escape unpunished. The offence of the negro was that he had defended his home against a gang of robbers.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the business done at the Boston Custom-house last Saturday was the largest, probably, in its history. The amount received in gold reached from $167,000 to $170,000, mostly on goods in bond, in view of the approaching changes in the tariff. About $70,000 of this amount was received on the single article of wool, Boston being one of the greatest marts in this particular article in the United States.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company have established at their freight depot in Detroit a bathroom for the benefit of emigrants arriving in that city. The building is divided into two apartments, one for the female and the other for the male emigrants. At each arrival the place is liberally patronized, as it is the only opportunity they have of cleansing themselves after they leave New-York City.

The Aroostook (Me.) *Pioneer* says that a peculiar religious movement is making in Maine, looking to emigration to Jerusalem. A bark is now fitting out at Jonesport to carry the pilgrims to their new home in the Holy Land. She is expected to be ready to sail about the middle of the coming month. Land has been purchased near the ancient Joppa, where it is proposed to make a permanent settlement.

The Legislature of Tennessee has granted a charter for a college for colored people, to be known as the "Central Tennessee Methodist Episcopal College." A site has been secured on the summit of College Hill, at Nashville, adjoining the grounds of the Military Academy. A very handsome college building is soon to be erected. The college proposes to furnish a general and theological education.

The Portland *Press* says that last week some men fishing for porgies off Seguin, with nets, captured a huge turtle of the African species. It is judged that he weighed more than 1,200 pounds. Some twelve or fifteen years since a vessel was wrecked in that vicinity with an African turtle on board.

Notice has been received from the Prussian post-office, that in consequence of the war, letters for the Ionian Islands, Greece, India, China, Australia, &c., cannot be forwarded by the Prussian closed mail to their destination, by the way of Trieste.

Applications for the new bounty are pouring in on the War Department, but they will not be taken up until the necessary rules and regulations prescribed by the Act of Congress are completed and published, which will require several weeks. Nothing will be gained by hurrying in these claims.

Gen. SHERMAN yesterday received from the President his commission as Lieutenant-General. He was accompanied by Gen. GRANT. In the evening he was serenaded by the band of the Twelfth Infantry, and on being called out by the crowd that had assembled, he made a brief speech.

The anniversary exercises of the Andover Theological Seminary took place to-day. At their close, Rev. CHARLES M. MEAD is to be installed as Hitchcock Professor of the Hebrew language and literature.

The United States gunboat *Samuel L. Brewster*, which was sunk during the war in the Appomattox river, in an attack upon a rebel battery, has been raised and is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

The Union Pacific Railroad, according to a dispatch from Omaha received yesterday, is completed for the distance of one hundred and sixty-three miles. Fort Kearney, thirty-one miles further, will be reached, it is said, by Sept. 1.

Rev. Dr. WOODS, of Bowdoin College, Me., has sent in his resignation as President of the College. Rev. Dr. HARRIS, of Bangor, will, it is reported, be chosen his successor.

Gen. ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War, yesterday tendered his resignation, to accept the position of Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the American Union Telegraph Line.

A colored soldiers' National League at Louisville have passed a resolution to hold a National Convention at Nashville on the first of January next.

The United States Express office at Wyandotte, Kansas, was robbed of $3,700 on Thursday last, during a few moments absence of the agent.

Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER, formerly commander of the famous Wisconsin Iron Brigade, and an officer of high merit, died at Milwaukee on Monday.

Among the names signed to a call for a Conservative Convention in Michigan, we notice WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, of Kalamazoo.

LOCAL NEWS.

Seventeen cholera cases in this City and thirteen in Brooklyn were verified by the sanitary inspectors, yesterday. It is believed that m ny of the patients were emigrants, who, panic-stricken by the appearance of cholera in their midst while on Ward's Island, escaped thence and have dispersed throughout the Metropolitan District. Three deaths were reported on Governor's Island on Tuesday, one of the victims being Lieut. W. F. SMITH, of the Ninth United States Infantry. Communication with the island has been forbidden. The reports from the East River islands are not encouraging.

The case of JOSIAH MORRISON against MARIA MORRISON, which has been for some time pending in the Supreme Court of this District, was terminated yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, who granted a decree of divorce against the defendant, on the ground of adultery.

LOUIS A. COLIN, formerly a clerk in the employ of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., was arraigned yesterday for examination before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of embezzlement. He is accused of having appropriated $40,000 worth of securities, deposited with his employers, to his own uses. The accused has refunded a portion of the amount, but failing to make complete restitution, he is prosecuted civilly and criminally. He has undergone imprisonment since January last.

The argument in the cases of the fat-boiling establishments—the particulars of which were published in our columns on Wednesday—was continued yesterday in the Superior Court, by Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL in behalf of the plaintiffs, and by Mr. CHAS. TRACY for the Board of Health. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

In the action entitled DANFORTH N. BARNEY, President, &c., of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, *vs.* OTTO BURSTENDINDER and others, the Supreme Court yesterday—Justice BARNARD presiding—directed that the bail of BURSTENBINDER be reduced to $2,500. This suit, as our readers will recollect, grew out of the terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine at San Francisco.

Yesterday HENRY HOLMES, *alias* Harry Hall *alias* "Little Hank" was held to bail on three charges of counterfeiting United States bills, in the aggregate amount of $55,000. It is intimated that this will in all probability be the last of the case.

Police Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MANIERRE dispatched a hundred and fifty-five complaints against officers of the Police Force yesterday, that number being the accumulation of a fortnight.

Gold was steady yesterday at 148⅞@149, and exchange dull. Money easy; Government securities quiet; railway stocks buoyant in prices and the speculation on the Stock Exchange on the increase.

Breadstuffs were quiet and generally lower yesterday. Provisions were in rather more request, as were also cotton and petroleum. Groceries were lightly dealt in. The freight market was inactive, with 572 vessels of all classes in port.

President Johnson and the New-Orleans Riot.

Adhering to its policy of sectional antagonism and hate, the *Tribune* pounced upon the New-Orleans riot as a pretext for maligning the Southern people and canonizing a mob of negro rioters. The meagre, one-sided story of its own correspondent it entitled "a loyal account;" the more intelligent and—as subsequent reports proved—the more trustworthy statement of the Associated Press, it decried as "a rebel account;" a brief explanatory paragraph of a respectable New-Orleans journal, fastening the beginning of the disturbance upon the negroes, it stigmatized as a "Copperhead account." Having thus discredited all versions but its own, and that the poorest, the *Tribune* proceeded with its customary exaggeration. Ignoring the provocation given by the negro rioters, and the obvious duty of the civil power to make arrests, it treated the affair as a causeless, wanton massacre; those of the radical authors of the excitement who were among the sufferers being eulogized as martyrs, and the killed negroes as murdered innocents, while not a syllable of sympathy or even truth was reserved for the slaughtered policemen, or others who had suffered from negro violence.

Yesterday our cotemporary returned to the subject with an evident purpose of attaching odium to President JOHNSON. "The President's Order Countenancing the Massacre," is the sensational heading with which the dispatch of the President to the Attorney-General of Louisiana is introduced. Commenting upon this document, the *Tribune* thus opens a disingenous attack upon the President's proceeding:

> "If any doubt existed as to *President Johnson's connection with the massacre* in New-Orleans it will be removed by reading his dispatch to Attorney-General HERRON, of Louisiana. This dispatch, written with the knowledge that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility of the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor MONROE and his followers found its *inspiration* in Washington."

Now, in the first place, what was the purport of the dispatch upon which the *Tribune* virtually arraigns President JOHNSON on a charge of murder? It instructs Attorney-General HERRON to call upon the military for force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing unlawful assemblies, and it designates the illegal Radical Convention as within this category. That is all. The connection of the dispatch with the riot exists only in the *Tribune* imagination. And the allegation that it was "written with the knowledge" of the riot and its deplorable mementoes, is gratuitous, and we believe untrue. The dispatch was dictated, as we understand, before the loss of life was known, if not actually before the occurence of the riot; and its apparent object was to prevent the difficulties which terminated so calamitously. The error was, not in directing a resort to the military, if that step were necessary to preserve the peace, but in the delay on the part of the military which permitted the riot to continue more than three hours; so that the President simply discharged his duty, and whatever responsibility exists belongs elsewhere. The *Tribune* special dispatch of yesterday assigns the responsibility to Gen. BAIRD. "Many Union men," says the correspondent, "are known to have been murdered. *Gen. Baird is responsible for this*, inasmuch as he had no troops in the city, although warned of what has transpired." The charge preferred by the *Tribune* editor against the President is therefore disproved by the *Tribune* correspondent, living on the spot.

But the *Tribune* has other grounds of dissatisfaction.

> "In the first place the President recognizes a usurped power to communicate his wishes. JAMES M. WELLS is the Governor of Louisiana, and the official representation of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Gov. WELLS, a duly elected Governor by rebel votes, had called this Convention together and the President steps over the theory of State Rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Cabinet—his Attorney-General."

To assume that Gov. WELLS possesses authority to call this or any other convention is to count too confidently upon popular ignorance. He holds office under the Constitution which the Convention of 1864 drafted and which the people of Louisiana ratified; and the most radical theorist will have difficulty in justifying a call for a convention to overthrow the constitution, issued by one whose sworn duty is to uphold it. Even on the hypothesis that the convention might reassemble, Judge DURELL, its president, was alone authorized to reconvene it. He refused to help the game of the radical plotters, and Gov. WELLS did what he had no more right to do than Mr. HORACE GREELEY.

We admit, however, that as between the National Executive and the State of Louisiana, Gov. WELLS should be the medium of communication. This slight difficulty occurred to prevent it in the present case: Gov. WELLS, having exceeded his authority in calling the delegates together, seems to have shrunk from the consequences of his own handiwork, and to have disappeared from official view. He incontinently absquatulated—retiring, according to some accounts, beyond the reach of mail or telegraph, and for the time practically leaving Louisiana without a Governor. Had the President waited for advices from WELLS, or refused to recognise the position of anybody but WELLS, the rioters, black and white, would probably have enjoyed some hours' further license. It is fortunate that red tape did not in this manner prevent the interposition of the military. In the absence of the Governor, the Attorney-General consulted the President; the President very properly assured the Attorney-General of the support of soldiers to preserve the peace; and what might have grown into a massacre was confined to a comparatively brief but bloody riot.

The analogies employed by the *Tribune* do not greatly help its case:

> "When Gov. BROWNLOW asked for troops to compel the obedience of Executive commands, and to protect the Legislature in its legislative power, he was petulantly refused. In Tennessee the majority was loyal, and the President threw his influence with the minority. In Louisiana the majority was rebel, and the President not only sustained it, but placed in its hands the army of the United States. If it was right to refuse aid to BROWNLOW in seeing that "the law and the Constitution were sustained, and thereby peace and order," then it was wrong to refuse aid to Gov. WELLS and his Convention. If that Convention was unlawful, there were remedies in the Supreme Court. We have had a dozen Fenian Conventions in the last year—all unlawful—as organizing war upon a friendly power. The President permitted them to assemble, and sent no troops to disperse them. Why make an exception of loyal men in Louisiana, who at the very worst, and accepting as truth the charges of the President, were no more illegal than the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood."

Gov. BROWNLOW's request was not to "protect the Legislature in its legislative power," but to aid one party in the Legislature against another. It was not to preserve the public peace, but to effect a partisan purpose by subjecting members of the Legislature to military dictation. The President refused "to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities" of Tennessee; and nine men out of ten have said that he decided wisely. The case of Tennessee, then, had no resemblance to the case of Louisiana. In the latter State the civil power proposed to prevent the assembling of violent men, making no pretence to a representative capacity, constituting an organization notoriously illegal, and aiming at a result that would amount to revolution. The measures resorted to by the Conventionists to fortify their position, tended to a conflict with law, and the creation of a disturbance with which the local authorities, unaided, might be unable to contend. Hence the precautionary application of the Attorney-General, and the precautionary dispatch of the President.

Nor does the Fenian movement furnish a just parallel. Its conventions and the sessions of its Senate never rose above the level of farces. They neither endangered public order nor threatened domestic revolution. When, however, Fenianism really became aggressive, and imperiled the authority of law and the maintenance of friendly relations with a neighboring country, President JOHNSON interfered as effectually as at New-Orleans. The same principle governed his action in both instances. In both he delayed interference until events arose to justify it.

Perhaps in this latitude it may be difficult to realize the reasons for the importance which, in Louisiana, has attached to this talked-of Convention. Here, a gathering of twenty-six Radical nobodies, with an applauding negro auditory, would be passed over as merely a very silly performance. We should scout the idea of meddling with it, as we should have scouted a proposal to send policemen to Framingham to obstruct the delivery of WENDELL PHILLIPS' harangue. Why, then, the uneasiness which prevailed in New-Orleans about this Radical Convention? An answer must be sought in the peculiar circumstances of Louisiana, where an insignificant radical minority, with the assistance of armed and organized negroes, are intent upon gaining political supremacy by unlawful means and at the cost of revolution. The movement has been pregnant with danger from the first; it has pointed to local anarchy as a not improbable consequence; and in the frightful scenes just enacted we witness an indication of what might have happened but for President JOHNSON's orders to the military.

Scold and shriek as it may, the *Tribune* cannot divest of responsibility the reckless party of which it is the mouthpiece. For the blood shed at New-Orleans we find the main operating causes in the plans and counsels of the extreme Radicals, who would not be unwilling to precipitate a State in civil war to accomplish negro suffrage. The great majority of the Unionists of Louisiana have deprecated and stood aloof from the measures of the agitators, as may be safely inferred from the trumpery dimensions of the gathering on Monday last.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH IN ENGLAND.—True to their traditions, the Tory Ministry have no sooner assumed office than they find themselves in a position of disagreeable antagonism with the people. There had been a call issued by the Reform League for a public meeting in Hyde Park, London. Upon this Mr. WALPOLE, the Home Secretary, instructed Sir RICHARD MAYNE, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, to forbid the meeting. Mr. BEALES, the signer of the call, replied to Sir RICHARD's notification, denying the authority of the Chief, arguing that the Park, being public property, the public had a right to assemble therein, and suggesting that to prevent such assembling was to strike at a most important constitutional right. This correspondence naturally excited much attention, and Mr. JOHN STUART MILL had something to say about it in the House of Commons. Mr. WALPOLE defended his action, and said, in effect, that assemblages of the kind intended were calculated to provoke riotous proceedings, thus evidently betraying a timid desire to stifle the expressions of public opinion as far as possible. Sir GEORGE GREY, who perceived the blunder made by his colleague, came to the rescue, and made him add that it was for the sake of the Park his prohibition was issued; but the correction came too late, and the Londoners were justly led to believe that the Home Secretary would go as far as he dared in obstructing the reform agitation; and, as we have since heard, there was consequently a riot when the meeting did take place. We said the other day that the advent of a Tory Cabinet was the best possible circumstance that could have happened to the Reform Party, and that their tenure of office would be but short. It seems as if the anticipation would be sooner realized than one would have supposed. There can be no doubt, if the elaborate defence by the Tory Press of the Minister, and the angry comments upon his conduct by the Liberal Press, can be taken as indications, that the popular feeling is thoroughly roused, and that the reform agitation has been stimulated in a remarkable degree. One circumstance alone shows what liberal men think of the Government policy—the Lord Mayor of London announces his intention of presiding at a Reform meeting of working men to be held at the Guildhall, his view being that his presence and countenance will be a guarantee of order on the occasion. And many other meetings are announced. This policy of heading a popular movement rather than repressing it, is felt to be a wise one, but it is a policy which the history of the Tory Party forbids their adopting. The leaders of the Reform Leagues are men of position and influence, and in like manner their presence at the Hyde Park meeting would have made disturbance as impolitic as indecent. But the new Ministry could not understand this. They will have to endure the consequences. They have already learned what the agitations of former years should have taught them, that free discussion is the best safeguard of any people. They have lost caste, and have provoked a riot by failing to read the signs of the times. They will speedily find that by attempting to restore the extinct political methods of their ancestors, they have but destroyed what little faith the country had in their professions, and have shortened their term of power in a shortsighted and foolish manner.

The "Army of the United States."—The New Organization.

The leading officers of the army will now proceed to the formation of our military peace establishment upon the basis set forth in the bill which was finally adopted by Congress just before adjournment. The act does not differ essentially or in any important detail from the original Senate bill which was so strongly indorsed by Gen. GRANT, and which he earnestly besought Congress to pass shortly after its session commenced. The measure, though not debated to any great extent, either on military, political, or economic grounds, (and we may say we are somewhat astonished at this, considering the number of military men, political economists and Democrats who had seats in Congress,) was found one of the most difficult of all the business measures of the session. Each branch passed its own bill, and neither could be got to agree with the other—though never was there a case in which compromise involved less sacrifice on either side; and it seemed till the very last hours of the session, that our army would have to remain till next year in the greatly disorganized condition from which it at present suffers. But Mr. SCHENCK, representing the House, finally got nearly all his ideas, (including those about the Veteran Reserve Corps and the negro regiments,) incorporated with the Senate bill of Mr. WILSON, which became law, and under which our army will now be organized.

We suppose that Gen. GRANT will take upon himself, and will be permitted by the War Department to take upon himself, the supervision of the work of reorganizing the permanent army, which the bill provides shall be designated as the "Army of the United States." It is a duty for which he is as eminently adapted as he is for that of command. Both his character and experience fit him for it. He has deep knowledge of men, and few personal or professional prejudices. His experiences as a commander in all parts of the country, East and West, and in all ranks of the army, from Colonel to Lieutenant-General, have given him unequaled acquaintance with the *personelle* and ability of all the officers. He is familiar with all branches and arms of the service. He has a thorough appreciation of the American soldier and his necessities. He has a thorough knowledge of the military necessities of the country. He has the most economical military habits. And whatever other qualifications are requisite for the work, are possessed preëminently by Gen. GRANT.

The act provides that the strength of our army shall be fifty infantry regiments, ten cavalry regiments, and five regiments of artillery. Each infantry regiment shall be maintained with a full list of officers, but is to be primarily organized on the basis of fifty men (privates) to a company, or five hundred to a regiment; the President possessing power to increase the regiment to a thousand strong, whenever the exigencies of the service shall require such increase. It may be estimated that taking the three arms of the service, and including with them all the general, regimental and line officers, it will give us a military establishment less than *fifty thousand*—a force about three times as great as we had in 1860, but very much smaller than is possessed by any other first-class Power, and smaller even than the native army which MAXIMILIAN is actively engaged in raising by conscription in Mexico. Though the President at his discretion may raise it to (say) 75,000, the country may be sure that this is a power which President JOHNSON at least will never exercise except under the most pressing necessity. His speeches on army matters while in the United States Senate enable us to apprehend clearly his fixed opinions on this whole question. He not only upon economical grounds opposed vigorously everything like extravagance in a military line, but he regarded a large army as dangerous to the Republic, menacing to the liberties of the people, and capable of misuse as an instrument of power. On these points his opinions have undergone no change, and he will carry out as President the views which he so forcibly advocated as Senator. Gen. GRANT is in accord with the President upon this question, as upon so many others, and he will so economize his military forces and means, both in organization and in subsequent service, as to make it unnecessary, unless under unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances, to raise the force at any time above the minimum required by law.

In regard to the details of organization of our permanent army, as established by the new law, and the organization of the various departments—the Adjutant-General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Ordinance Department, the Pay Department, the Medical Department, the Engineer Corps, &c.—they are such as have been approved by the highest military knowledge of the country, and embrace many of the results marked by experience in our late war. There shall be to the army one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and ten Brigadier-Generals. Infantry and artillery soldiers are to be enlisted for three, and cavalry for five years. Four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry are to be composed of colored men, and there are to be four regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, both of which last-mentioned features we are glad are included in the act.

We expect that under this act we shall by next year have a very superb, though small, regular army, recruited and maintained to the full minimum required by law. The officers, high and low, (with the exception of a very few recent graduates from West Point,) will all be men who have seen service in the field, and who know by experience what it is to command in battle. In any great emergency, the Government will of course, hereafter as heretofore, fall back upon the people for its main support.

The German War.

The unhappy experience which the American public have had in a great war, undoubtedly gives them a peculiar advantage in judging of the reports of the late German struggle, and creates a deep interest in all its features.

There can be no doubt to the minds of most intelligent Americans, for instance, that the great proportion of the vivid pictures of the terrible battles between Prussians and Austrians, in the columns of the English journals, "the serried lines" of Prussian rushing on Austrian batteries, the "hand to hand combats with clubbed rifle and short sword," the personal deeds of valor described, and the scenic representations of the fight, are the pure fruit of the correspondent's imagination, more or less near to truth, according as his judgment and the reports of others could supply the defects of his vision. In the majority of cases, he probably was miles away from the scene of action. And in all instances, it is impossible for any one person to describe a great battle, where the lines reach over some ten or fifteen miles, and puffs of smoke on distant hills are what the observer principally sees. This is still more the case when, as with Dr. RUSSELL, he gets his information of the position of the different corps from a watch-tower far in the rear and from a soldier whose language he did not understand. In this case, indeed, the correspondent's great experience and his descriptive power made some amends for his want of accurate information; yet no one can read his narrative, or that in other foreign journals, without feeling that we have very essentially different pictures of the same historical scene.

Among the features which we note in this great struggle is one familiar to us here, that with the modern arms cavalry can do very little in attacking infantry, but are fairly mown away before they reach them; and this is true, with or without breech-loaders. Cavalry have been as little used in the German war as in ours, and the battle which overthrew the Austrian Empire was fought while fifty thousand splendid Austrian hussars hardly drew sabre. Of course, the value of cavalry in pursuit, or in breaking into a wide gap in the enemy's lines, or in "feeling" for him, or in scouting, is as great as ever, but the days of the brilliant charges of the "Old Guard," or of those lightning strokes which FREDERICK the Great used to deal on infantry, with his famous "Ziethen's Hussars," we believe are over. Rifled cannon, rifles and breech-loaders are too quick and powerful for horsemen to keep their formations against them in a cearge.. We are much inclined to believe that the Austrians have exaggerated the value of the breech-loader to excuse their own reverses. Europe, too, is in a kind of panic now before what she considers a new and unknown weapon of destruction. It is doubtful if any Power in Europe would venture on attacking Prussia at the present time. The moral effect of the breech-loader is probably its great value. It is evident that Sadowa was won without any especial assistance from the breech-loader, by hard fighting and good generalship, by a tremendous flank movement from a whole army in a gap left undefended. No doubt in the street fighting in Jicin, and in some of the contests in open field, the superior rapidity of firing and the less chance of over-shooting of the breech-loader, gave the Prussians a great advantage; but in our own experience, and we suppose in that of most armies in battle, the difficulty generally lies in the soldiers' firing too much and too carelessly, rather than in firing too little. We had in Tennessee several regiments armed with SPENCER's rifle, who were invaluable as pickets or skirmishers: but in general we do not recall that our officers considered the arm a great practical advantage. The power it gave the Prussians was undoubtedly its influence over the imaginations of the Austrians; and under that mysterious but most direct effect of the weapon, every army will have to be furnished with it. An American will observe with interest, that the modern implements of civilization, the railroad and telegraph, so powerfully used and so indispensable in our civil war, were so freely employed in this. The lines of railway determined both the paths of advance and retreat, and on their working depended the supplies of the armies. It was the field telegraph undoubtedly which enabled the two Prussian armies after long marches, with mountains between them, to unite before Koniggratz. Perhaps the want of it (as we hear nothing of it) crippled the Austrians, and permitted the Prussians to occupy the key of the position, Chlum, before the news could be conveyed to the distant centre. The Prussian troops found in this campaign the value of that exercise which our Western Generals discovered to be indispensable to the proper fighting trim of their troops—a long and rough march first; and the Austrians, who dispatched theirs by rail to Bohemia, found too late that their men were "soft" for that greatest trial of a man's vitality—a long day's battle. We note, likewise, with curiosity, that a great defeat in Bohemia is followed up no more decisively than a defeat in Virginia. The Austrians, without running into so great a confusion, was almost as badly beaten at Sadowa as we were at Bull's Run. And yet no swift pursuit was made, no cavalry cut up the rear of the fugitives, no flying artillery played on their confused ranks, and except some of their artillery and wounded, they carried off most of their material and men, though in a wild flight. The truth seems to be that a long modern battle is too great an exertion of vitality to allow of rapid marching, unless to save life, on the following day, and the power of a retreating army with light artillery, to delay a pursuit is too great to permit, usually, of a quick and effective pursuit. The Austrians apparently neglected or disdained one great implement—used so powerfully in our war—*the spade*. Against modern arms of precision and artillery, the light earthwork is indispensible, and the defeated army may well now regret that they did not think of this ignoble but effective weapon.

TEXAS.—There is no doubt that the President will soon relieve Texas from the exceptional condition of a military or provisional Government by which the State has thus far been controlled—long after all the other Southern States have been relieved from it. A Governor, State officers and Legislature have been chosen; and it only needs the President's proclamation to invest them with all their legitimate functions and powers. The Governor elect, Mr. THROCKMORTON, is a man of ability and moderation, and sets forth his loyalty in as decisive a manner as any person should be permitted to do. The Legislature, we suppose, will be very much such a body as the recent State Convention—a few of them ultras of the Southern and a few of the Radical type, but the great body of them Conservative and reasonable men. The newspaper correspondents tell us a great deal about the disloyal and fire-eating spirit that still exists in Texas, and give in dramatic pictures of the wild and untamed character and talk of the people. We have no doubt that most of this sort of thing may be seen and heard in the towns of Texas than anywhere else in the Southern States; because, in the first place, the Texans were not at all prostrated by the war, and because, secondly, they are a "very peculiar" people—quite different in style from the Puritanic villagers of New-England. The Texans wear spurs, and a great many of them unquestionably consider life a dry thing if it be not well moistened with whisky and blood. They carry knives—many of them do; and play *monté*, most of them. They swear after a fashion that our army in Flanders never dreamt of, and believe DAVY CROCKET to have been the greatest man that ever lived or died. "Greasers" and "redskins" they hate with a depth that is bottomless, but the African they tolerate and admire—if not as a "man and a brother," then, at least, as a freedman and a half-brother. It would be a hard thing to eliminate from the Texan character these peculiarities, habits and sentiments; and if Congress should refuse to allow them representation until they all can repeat and obey the Ten Commandments, their political prospects would not be very bright. But then, as they are a part of the American people; as they have constitutional rights no less than the rest of us; as the State was formerly a member of the Union, of which her sister States were proud; as the people have proved their capacity to maintain Republican institutions and pay taxes; as the laws guarantee civil freedom to all under their jurisdiction, we do not see why the Texans should be kept under political conditions different from those enjoyed by all other citizens.

"ALL THE WISDOM" RESIDES IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Rochester *Democrat*, in announcing the names appended to the call for a Union State Convention, says:

> "They are politically insignificant, because with all their wealth, which is enormous, and their social culture, which is considerable, they are politically ignorant—the most ignorant class, we think, in the community. If in any rural County in the State you were to take the first twenty men you met on the highway, or saw working in the fields, you would find among them more real political knowledge, more comprehension of the questions now before the country, and a more accurate measurement of the public men of the day than among these twenty capitalists of the metropolis."

Happily the distinguished gentlemen thus stigmatized by a particularly vicious Radical journal, need no defence from this or any other assertion. We notice the assault merely to show the spirit in which the Radical warfare is waged.

The movement of men of wealth in favor of Union is not confined to this City. The solid men of Buffalo and Albany have incurred the same reproach. We subjoin, for information, the first fifty names appended to the CALL for a mass meeting in Erie County to appoint delegates from that Congressional District to the Union National Convention:

George R. Babcock,	W. A. Bird,
Henry W. Rogers,	James Adams,
Lewis L. Hodges,	L. K. Plimpton,
P. S. Marsh,	O. L. Nims,
Alex. W. Harvey,	Dexter P. Rumsey,
J. M. Ganson,	S. M. Welch,
G. T. Williams,	Frank E. Coit,
A. J. Rich,	Charles T. Coit,
Warren Granger,	George Coit,
Rev. W. T. Horner,	Urial R. Torry,
Adrian R. Root,	Charles Townsend,
Henry Martin,	Rev. Clinton Colgrove,
George R. Yaw,	E. L. Stevenson,
John D. Hill,	A. T. Blackmarr,
Dennis Bowen,	Edwin Smith,
Frederick Gridley,	A. P. Yaw,
Edward Stevens,	M. P. Bush,
E. P. Goslin,	O. H. Marshall,
Cyrus P. Lee,	S. M. Chamberlain,
Levi Allen,	James D. Sheppard,
John Ganson,	Wm. H. Glenny,
S. C. Adams,	Geo. C. White,
I. T. Hatch,	John D. Shepard,
E. E. Hazard,	H. S. Cunningham,
Orasmus Warren,	C. D. Norton.

THE TRIBUNE AND SECESSION.—The *Tribune* of yesterday says:

> MR. A. H. STEPHENS, to whom Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is pleased to act as major-domo, avers that there is nothing that he more heartily desires than a restoration of the Union under the Constitution. What are Mr. STEPHEN's ideas of reunion and the Constitution are to be inferred by his recent useless reassertion of the right to secede, notwithstanding four years of war to put down that cruel hallucination.

Are we to infer that the Editor of the *Tribune* has abandoned this "cruel hallucination?" No slaveholders advocated the "right to secede more persistently than Mr. GREELEY. "If," said Mr. G., in 1860, "four or five Southern States make up their minds to go out of the Union, they have the right to do so." In other articles the *Tribune* encouraged and stimulated the Southern States to "secede." These articles were read by Mr. TOOMBS in the Georgia Convention, just previous to the vote which took Georgia out. Mr. STEPHENS, in the letter to which the *Tribune* refers, speaks of them in extenuation of his "cruel hallucination."

ARTHUR GORGEY.—The Vienna *Freindenblatt* of the 13th of July, contains the strange announcement that the command of the Hungarian volunteers, then organizing for the Austrian army, was to be given to GORGEY. It is well known that ARTHUR GORGEY is one of the few men living whose mental capacity is not only far beyond mediocrity, but reaches fully up to the height of real genius. An eminent professor of chemistry, a respectable author, an admired composer of operas, he is at the same time a great General, perhaps the greatest that Austria can now boast of. His triumphant advance from behind the Theiss up to the very walls of Vienna, destroying successively, three powerful Austrian armies and discomfitting the most experienced Generals of the Emperor, was a feat that will live forever in history as a grand military achievement. His final surrender at Vilagos may have been treason. His own justification, as published in his work on the Hungarian war, is rather clumsy, and fails to convince. Certain it is that the world charged him with betraying his country and his countrymen, and the very lenient treatment he received at the hands of Austria, in the sight of the gallows at Arad, gave strong evidence of the justice of the charge. If now he should be called forth from his retreat at Klagenfurt, it would be again to save the monarchy, which already once by his military genius he brought to the brink of ruin and then saved by voluntary surrender. But whether the Hungarians, with the memory of Vilagos in their hearts, would cheerfully follow him into battle again, may well be questioned. The very fact that GORGEY is spoken of as a possible military leader, is enough to show the necessitous condition of the Government. We would have to suffer many defeats before our people would think of Gen. R. E. LEE as a leader of our armies.

OUR BONDS IN EUROPE.—Those who asserted that the German war would be the means of sending back to this country great volumes of the Five-twenty bonds that are held in Germany, were mistaken. The limited amounts sent back have been far more than counterbalanced by the new demands for supplies from this side, and instead of falling in value since the opening of the war, they have appreciated. Government agents in Europe also report that the new calls are mostly for permanent investment, and that the small buyers regard them as at once the safest and most profitable mode of investing their surplus means. There is also a prospect of a large market being opened up in France before long, and it only needs that our bonds be entered upon the Paris Bourse to effect this. The Atlantic telegraph will not only equal prices on both sides, but it will be a grand agent for inducing inquiry for our bonds in England and throughout Europe. It will familiarize the people with the country, its affairs, its condition, its resources, and its prospects. We will be nearer to them, and they will apprehend more clearly the unequaled opportunities which this country presents for the investment of money. It would not be astonishing, if within a year, Europe should attempt to increase her present supply of our bonds to a thousand millions of dollars, at an advance of ten or fifteen per cent. upon existing prices.

A REMINDER FOR THE CITY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—It will be proper for the managers of the City railroad lines to remember that it is time for them to hurry up their supplies of tickets, in conformity with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Act. They are well aware that one section of that act affects their interests very materially. It may be presumed, therefore, that they have read it. It declares that passengers shall, from the first day of August, have the opportunity of purchasing tickets at *convenient places*; so that they shall only be charged hereafter the exact amount of the internal revenue tax. There is no way of staying the operation of the law by an "injunction," and, therefore, it is proper that it should go into operation at once. All rightly constituted managers will assent to this. Let the public, then, be supplied with tickets as soon as possible.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CABLE.—It seems strange that, while the great Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid, there should have been no attempt since last year to repair the submarine line from Heart's Content to Cape Breton. It is to false economy alone that this delay is due. Instead of fishing for the old cable, as the owners did last year, but without success, they should have at once laid down a new one.

SARATOGA CONVENTION.—Delegates will be chosen to the Union State Convention from the Second (new) Assembly District this evening.

LONG BRANCH.—The Stetson House is an institution and a success. Everything is new, neat and orderly. It accommodates between four and five hundred guests, among whom are Admiral FARRAGUT and Mayor HOFFMAN, with their families. The surf bathing is unsurpassable. A congress spring fountain transfers the great luxury of Saratoga to Long Branch.

A Chilian or Fenian Privateer Seen in the Atlantic.

A gentleman who has arrived in Montevideo wri es from there under date of June 14, as follows:

> "On the 23d of April, when in lon. 51° W., lat. 36° N., we were chased by a large screw steamer of about 1,500 tons, bark rigged. She had one large pivot gun between the foremast and a smoke-pipe. She had a numerous crew on board, as many heads were distinctly visible above the deck. She was a very fast vessel, under steam. We were going at the rate of ten knots an hour, and she ran up to us in less than two hours. I believed then that she was either a Chilian or Fenian privateer. If the latter, she will probably pay the interest on that small account outstanding with John Bull in regard to the *Alabama*. My reasons for supposing her such were that when first sighted she was steering Southeast under full steam, which she continued to do until within a mile of us. She then hauled to East, and at sundown was steering Northeast under sail only. She was out of the track of any merchant steamship and in that of vessels bound to the West Indies from England. I felt a considerable deal of curiosity at the time to know what her 'little game' was, but she did not come sufficiently near us to hail her."

PRIZE POEM ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says, under date of July 18:

> "The French Academy have very wisely selected as the subject for the prize poem of next year 'The Death of President LINCOLN.' It must be admitted that the forty have been most judicious. Few themes are more suggestive or more suited to inspire a poetic mind with noble and striking thoughts. While exalting the memory of the man who abolished Slavery, it is evident that it will not be possible to avoid the glorious theme of Liberty."

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Central Committees reassembled to-day, and appointed a Sub-Commitee to recommend a list of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. A resolution proposing to instruct the delegation to vote as a unit was indefinitely postponed.

The meeting adjourned until 7 P. M. to receive the report of the Sub-Committee.

SARATOGA.

The Races to be Prohibited—The Republican State Committee.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Through the influence of the LELANDS the race meetings at Saratoga are to be prohibited hereafter, as they are considered injurious to the place.

The Republican State Committee met here on Friday.

NEBRASKA.

The Union Pacific Railroad—One Hundred and Sixty-three Miles Completed.

OMAHA, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Government Commissioners yesterday accepted an additional thirty-five miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. One hundred and sixty-three miles of the road are completed. This brings the road within thirty-one miles of Fort Kearney, which point will be reached by the 1st of September. Regular passenger trains are now running to Grand Island.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

Attempted Revolution in the City of Mexico.

The Parties Arrested and Banished to Yucatan.

Great Popular Excitement Throughout the Country.

Three Hundred Exiles from the Rio Grande at Tampico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The steamer *Alliance*, from Vera Cruz 27th July, has arrived here.

A revolution had been attempted at the City of Mexico, but the parties were arrested and banished to Yucatan. The prisoners were brought to Vera Cruz and placed in the Castle of San Juan previous to transportation.

The country was very excited.

Three hundred exiles from the Rio Grande have arrived at Tampico.

The yellow fever is prevailing at Vera Cruz.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Business at Buenos Ayres—General Despondency—Full Details of the Battle of the 24th of May—Bravery of the Paraguayans—They Sack the Camp of the Allies in Open Day and Amid the Raging Battle—The Losses on Either Side.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, June 12, 1866.

We are in mid-Winter and the rains have fallen as we have not known for nine years. The roads are bad. The wool-clip of 1865 has chiefly gone forward; the supplies of goods for the country have nearly or quite all gone, and this city, in its business, is deplorably dull. Old residents tell me they never have known such general despondency among all ranks of men and all classes of business. If it were not for the trade occasioned by the supplying of over 100 sail and steam vessels, and some 50,000 men, who are much more destructive to property than if at home, there would be almost a complete stagnation of business. As it is, the prospects for the future are gloomy enough.

We have the fullest details from the seat of war up to June 1. At the last mail all the news from May 20 was apocryphal. I proceed to give it *seriatim*:

On the 21st and 22d there was heavy skirmishing. The armies were less than two miles apart, and the Allies nearest the river Parana were distant from Fort Itapiri about eight miles. They lay between two creeks, one of which served, with its marshy border, for a front fortification for the Paraguayans.

On the 24th, orders were issued to the Allies to prepare arms and food for two days' absence from camp, and the cooking was interrupted at 11 A. M. by a general attack of the whole force of the enemy, numbering over 20,000 men, in three divisions, coming in a line long and deep across the line of the Allies' camp. A sudden call to arms rallied most of the troops in good order, and Gen. MITRE determined to penetrate their centre, which he did. The two wings swung round at once and attacked his flanks, and the peril of the day was great.

Gen. OSONO (Brazilian) was in command of the right wing, and he infused his own heroic spirit into his troops. Gen. FLORES (Oriental) also distinguished himself leading the centre column. The Argentines, under Gen. PANNERO, in the left column, did equally well.

The Paraguayans carried themselves with the utmost bravery. The cavalry came up at a deliberate trot and cut their way through the infantry right along up to the cannon's mouth, and cut down the artillerymen at their guns. They then went and sacked the allied camp, and in open day and during a raging battle carried off the plunder. The battle lasted till dark, when both parties retired to the fortifications, leaving a heavy loss upon the field.

The Paraguayans left 4,200 killed and wounded, 370 prisoners, 4 guns, and large numbers of swords, muskets, carbines, sabres, axes, &c. The Allies left 3,247 killed and wounded, of whom there were in all more than 200 officers. The sick and wounded from the overcharged hospitals above are coming down the river to Buenos Ayres and to Montevideo by almost daily steamers. These carry back the ever-coming Brazilian recruits to the seat of war. The chills are very destructive to the soldiers; small-pox also prevails in the camp, and the losses by ills of various kinds equal those of battle.

The prices of all articles have gone up fearfully at Corrientes, as, for example, $1 (Mexican) for seven tomatoes. The beef is almost uneatable. Mandioca is a timely substitute for most kinds of food, as it makes bread and cakes, and is used also as potatoes.

The Paraguayan camp has a natural moat before it, and has on the right and left an impenetrable jungle. There is hardly a tree in the vicinity but that is a thorn-bearer, and the thick jungles are the abode of tigers and other wild beasts. We have news, called reliable here, of the dismantling of Fort Curupaiti, a little below Humaita.

The hostility between the combatants is the hostility of races. It is relentless and intense. Nearly all the Paraguayan army has in its members a tinge of Indian blood. For the first one hundred years after the settlement of that region by the Spaniards, there was not one Spanish woman who went to the colony. The tribe chiefly invaded was the Guarini, and to-day there is much more of Guarini spoken in Paraguay than there is of Spanish.

Mr. WASHBURNE, United States Minister to Paraguay, unable to pass through the lines, has settled down at Corrientes, and is keeping house there. Mr. KIRK, the United States Minister, was about to leave this city for home on leave of absence, when he had news of the appointment of his successor, and he now remains to greet him and take his final leave. Maj.-Gen. ASHBOTH is the new Minister.

Immigration for the last month to this port was in all 1,195; of these 478 were from Italy, 176 from France, from Spain 59, from Germany 54, Great Brittain 52, &c. These figures show an interesting contrast with those for the port of New-York.

We have had news of a local revolution in the province of Cotamarca. Col. CORDOBA has organized a military force and has assumed the provincial government. The greater part of the province joins him. Governor MAUBECIN was personally very unpopular.

A very powerful Brazilian fleet is assembling in these waters. The number of their iron clads is increasing rapidly. They have now six here and will soon have four more. There are serious apprehensions as to the result of this war on the Allies themselves.

The fine steamer *Orientala*, built in Boston, has just arrived at Montevideo. She is the most splendid steamer that ever visited the River Plate. About the day of her arrival the agents sold the twin steamer *Porteaña* for $110,000 in gold. I am told she cost $90,000 in greenbacks. The gain in sale and profits in running for the last six months are said to have doubled the original capital. She was owned by Messrs. SAVORY & Co., New-York.

Curupaiti not Dismantled—The Paraguayans Claim the Victory in the Battle of 24th May—The Allies Almost Without Cavalry or Artillery Horses.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, June 14, 1866.

I pen you a line up to the hour of sailing of the supplemental mail.

Gen. MITRE, of the Allies, finds himself almost without a horse, and he is waiting for supplies. His cavalry are on foot, and his artillery are without mules or oxen. Large numbers of Horses are crossing to him from Corrientes. While waiting, he keeps his men at work fortifying his camp.

The Allies have some 7,000 men in hospital, and not over seven surgeons among them all.

A small force has been sent up in gunboats to aid Baron PORTO ALEGRE to cross the river Parana into Paraguay. Nothing will be done until these long expected 10,000 will combine with the main body of the army.

It is ascertained that the fort Curupaiti has *not* been dismantled, as was reported. But is not of great importance.

The latest reports from the Allies give as their loss on the 24th inst., 4,500 men. This is believed to be about the truth. The Paraguayans report 3,000 as their loss, but it was at least 1,200 more than that. At a rejoicing over it in Asuncion the people ran wild, and are going to give President LOPEZ a testimonial.

Death of John Ross.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

A Washington dispatch to the *Ledger* announces the death of JOHN ROSS, the distinguished Cherokee Chief in that city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee will be in session at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, from Friday, the 10th of August, until the meeting of the Convention. They request that the full names of all delegates, with their post-office address, be forwarded immediately, and that they will report in person on arriving in that city.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Your Richmond correspondent sends the following: The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, appointed to-day, represent every shade of political feeling in the State. The delegates from the State at large are all eminent men, and are fair exponents of the most advanced Union sentiment now possible to be made dominant in the State. The best delegates comprise some few of the same character, but the list also, unfortunately, contains the names of some of the worst reconstructed men in the State. The only Congressman elect sent is A. H. H. STEWART, the others, such as CHANDLER and BARDOUR being ignored. Such as it is, however, the Convention must do the best it can with it for it will be the only delegation from Virginia that will appear. The names of delegates sent by Associated Press.

THE NEBRASKA DELEGATION.

The Nebraska delegation now in this city, consisting of Chief-Justice KELLOGG, Secretary PADDOCK, GEO. F. TRAIN, Dr. G. R. GRAFF, Col. E. B. TAYLOR, J. W. H. PATRICK and J. F. COFFMAN had an interview to-day with Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior elect, at his residence. The delegation indorse TRAIN and LOCKWOOD as delegates of the Philadelphia Convention, but expressed themselves decidedly opposed to the admission of ultra men like VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD. The delegation indorse RANDALL, DOOLITTLE, BROWNING and STANBERRY as the true type of Conservative men.

THE REJECTED NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General STANBERRY has under consideration a question of importance and of vital interest to the President's nominees who have been rejected by the Senate, and who now seek commissions to take office immediately. The question engaging Mr. STANBERRY's attention is, can a person who has been nominated by the President for office, and whose nomination has been rejected by the Senate, be appointed and commissioned by the President to the same office after Congress shall have adjourned. The proposition was considered briefly in Cabinet session yesterday, and referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. It has been generally conceded that the President has the power to appoint and commission officers under the circumstances above stated, and no one seriously doubted the right and power of the President until Senator TRUMBULL made the point last Winter, in the discussion of the Henderson Amendment to the Post-office bill, the object of which was to cripple Mr. JOHNSON in the disposition of the offices.

GEN. SHERMAN COMMISSIONED LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

At 10 o'clock this morning the President presented to Gen. SHERMAN his commission as Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States. Gen. GRANT accompanied Gen. SHERMAN to the White House and was present when the commission was signed and delivered. After a few complimentary and congratulatory remarks from the President, and expressions on the part of Gen. SHERMAN of gratitude for the honor conferred on him by Congress and the President, the distinguished military visitors took their leave.

SERENADE TO LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN.

The friends of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and the soldiers here stationed serenaded the military hero to-night at the Ebbitt House. The Twelfth Infantry Band, one of the finest musical organizations in the country, played several choice pieces, when Gen. SHERMAN appeared, and made a speech of exceeding brevity and in good taste, simply returning thanks for the compliment, and facetiously remarking that in the City of Washington the least one said the better for him. That therefore being his own best friend, probably he would say nothing. An immense crowd was in attendance, and the Ebbitt House was brilliantly and tastefully illuminated with transparencies.

GEN. GRANT'S STAFF.

Some misapprehension exists as to the composition of the staff of the General-in-Chief, GRANT. Under the new law Gen. GRANT is allowed six Aids, with the rank of Colonel, while heretofore he was allowed four Aids and two Military Secretaries. His former Chief of Staff, RAWLINS, is, by the new law, made Chief-of-Staff to the General-in-Chief of the armies, and his former Adjutant-General, LEET, is now retained in the same capacity, under the new law. The four former Aids and the two Military Secretaries have been appointed Aids, with rank of Colonel, under the new law. The Aids now are Brevet Brig.-Gen. L. T. DENT, Fourth United States Infantry; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. B. COMSTOCK, United States Engineers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. HORACE PORTER, United States Ordnance Corps; Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. E. BABCOCK, United States Engineers; Second Lieut. A. BADEAU, Fourth United States Infantry; Second Lieut. E. S. PARKER, United States Infantry.

GEN. SHERIDAN ADVISES MARTIAL LAW IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN has been received here recommending the continuance of martial law in New-Orleans until after the investigations of the late riots shall be concluded.

APPLICATIONS FOR BOUNTY.

Letters are pouring in daily asking for instructions and forms in relation to applications for the additional bounty under the recent act. None can be furnished until the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury have prescribed the rules and regulations, as the act directs. It will probably require several weeks, in the pressure of other business, before a system can be adopted and regulations prepared and printed for distribution. Letters of inquiry must remain unanswered, and had better not be written, until notice has been given through the public press that rules have been prepared. The Second Auditor's Office will settle only the claims of the heirs of deceased soldiers. But as there will be at least 200,000 of such claims, time must be required to prepare a proper register and make other necessary arrangements to receive them. No advantage can possibly be gained by hurrying claims either into that office or the Paymaster-General's Office.

MEMBERS' SALARIES.

Although many members of Congress voted against the increase of their salaries, it is as pretty clearly established that every one of them has drawn the extra pay.

STAMP PRINTING.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is now printing ten millions of stamps of different denominations for beer barrels, as required by a recently passed law. It is supposed that this provision will materially prevent frauds on the Internal Revenue.

PRINTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The compilation of the new Internal Revenue Law, with previous laws of a like character, passed since July, 1861, has been completed at the office of the Internal Revenue, and are now in the hands of the public printer. It is expected that the Commissioner will be able to commence the distribution of copies to-morrow.

THE TAX ON COTTON AND TURPENTINE.

Cotton and spirits of turpentine shipped from the South in bond under the Treasury Regulations of October 9, 1865, are subject to the old rates of taxation.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. ECKERT.

Gen. T. T. ECKERT to-day tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary of War, to take effect at once, that he may accept the position of General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the American, Western Union and United States Telegraph, as now consolidated under the title of the Western Union or American Union lines, and extending from Norfolk and Washington northward and eastward through the New-England States, and connecting with the Canada lines and the Atlantic Cable. Gen. ECKERT is a practical electrician, and during the war had charge of the United States Military Telegraph lines centering at Washington. His headquarters will hereafter be at New-York City.

ADAMS EXPRESS AND THE ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The argument in the case of the Adams Express Company for an injunction to restrain the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company from violating a contract made with that Company was concluded yesterday in Alexandria. Judge UNDERWOOD took the papers and reserved his decision, saying that the importance of the case demanded that it should be maturely considered, and that after having examined the authorities cited in the argument, he should confer with the Chief-Justice of the United States before rendering his opinion and acting upon the application.

THE FAIR BUILDING.

Upon a close examination of the mixed question as to the power to remove the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair Building, I find that the resolution for the continuance of the Fair Building was not signed. The resolution placing its use under control of the presiding officers of the two Houses was approved by the President. If, however, the building is not to be allowed to obstruct the streets, and it is alleged that it does, the second resolution amounts to nothing.

THE SOLDIERS' REST.

By order of Gen. AUGUR, the Soldiers' Rest at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been discontinued, the quartermaster and commissary property to be turned over to the Quartermaster-General.

THE VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Executive Mansion was literally crowded to-day by anxious seekers of an audience with the President. About one-half of the visitors were women. At 11 o'clock the President ordered the audience-room to be thrown open to all comers, and he received them one by one in their order, and in the presence of each other. This process has the good result of hurrying up each particular visitor, and the President can thus dispatch in an hour or so as many applicants for the executive ear as would take a whole day to dispose of by the usual course.

A FENIAN MEETING.

A large meeting was held at Grover's Theatre to-night by the friends of Ireland, to defend the restoration policy of President JOHNSON and to vindicate the recent enforcement of the neutrality laws. This meeting was an offset to the one lately held at the Fair Building, which was anti-Administration in its character.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Over 20,000 coffins are now in this city awaiting shipment to the different cemeteries designed for the burial of Union soldiers.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Congress in a recent law provided that all the transit facilities accorded to trade with the British Provinces shall be extended to trade on our southern frontier with Mexico. The section is as follows:

"All goods, wares and merchandise arriving at the port of Isabel, Texas, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the Custom-house and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

FRENCH TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

The following is a translation from *Le Temps*, of Paris, of July 17:

"The *Memorial de la Loire*, of the 14th instant, reports that a new detachment of the Foreign Legion coming from Aix, and going to embark at Nazaire, passed through that city yesterday."

FOREIGN MAILS.

Notice has been received from the Prussian Post-office that, in consequence of the war, letters for the Ionian Islands, Greece, India, China, Australia, &c., cannot be forwarded by the Prussian closed mail to their destination, *via* Trieste, and, consequently, until further notice, letters for these countries should not be dispatched from the United States in the closed mail to Prussia.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Appointment of a Military Commission to Investigate the Riot—The Proceeding Astonishes Mayor Monroe—He Declines to Act Officially Until Civil Authority is Restored—Return of Gen. Sheridan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Gen. SHERIDAN returned this morning from Brazos Santiago.

Gen. BAIRD has appointed a Military Commission, to investigate the convention riots, with Gen. MOWER as President.

Mayor MONROE has addressed a letter to Gen. BAIRD, saying, that without attempting to dispute his (BAIRD's) military law order, he (MONROE) cannot but express his astonishment at such a step, and at a time when no exigencies existed for it.

The aid of the military, says Mayor MONROE, would have been most gladly received to repress violence when such intervention was asked; but I am at a loss to understand by what authority it is made to assume the virtual suppression of the civil authority. We have always been taught to believe that it is the principal duty of military officers in this country to sustain and enforce the civil law. If I am to understand from the words of your order that it is your desire to prevent a recurrence of the riotous and unlawful proceedings of Monday, I would respectfully suggest that your release of all the rioters and their accessories who were arrested by the police as the first act in your administration of martial law, is not well calculated to accomplish that object.

Mayor MONROE concludes his letter by declining to act as Mayor until the civil authority is restored.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Gen. BAIRD telegraphs from New-Orleans, July 31: "The riot has been suppressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About forty persons have been killed and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the Convention."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Reception of the Cable News—Mines and Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 30.

The steamer *Constitution* has sailed for Panama with $1,162,300 in treasure, of which $970,840 is for New-York.

Although as yet there has been no public demonstration over the completion of the Atlantic telegraph cable, everybody is congratulating his neighbor on its success, and a general jollification over the event appears to be inevitable.

Mining shares are inactive. Ophir, $245; Yellow Jacket, $595; Belcher, $120; Savage, $945; Chollar, $171.

The Hale and Norcross Mine realized $100,000 from the 1st to the 22d inst., and it is estimated it will yield $130,000 this month.

The Savage Mine has a surplus of $50,000, and will pay a dividend.

The yield of the Gould and Curry Mine for July will amount to $125,000; of Crown Point $50,000; and of Yellow Jacket, for the year ending June 30, $2,072,814.

Letters represent that the mines in the Excelsior District, Nevada County, Cal., are in a flourishing condition.

Arrived bark *Alice Ritson*, MATCHES, from London.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 31.

The Union Nominating Convention yesterday completed the county ticket, and renominated nearly all the officers.

The Democratic County Convention nominated a ticket last week headed by HENRY A. COBB for Tax-Collector.

The steamer *Orriflamme*, from Portland, brings $164,000 in treasure.

A fire this morning destroyed the United States District Court Rooms. The records were saved.

Exports of copper ore are for the past six months, 9,409 tons.

Agents of the Swansea Works are here looking for supplies.

Mining shares are somewhat better, but transactions are light. Crown Point, $1,000; Yellow Jacket, $610; Belcher, $123; Legal Tenders, 72.

The American Dental Association.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The sessions of the American Dental Association, which is holding its sixth annual meeting here, were continued to-day. The only business of importance transacted was the adoption of a report recommending the institution of a Commission, whose duty it shall be, in case of a failure to obtain a modification of the claims of the Goodyear Vulcanized Rubber Company against the dental profession, to assist any member or members of the profession in protecting themselves against such claims in any of the Courts in the United States. The adoption of the report occasioned considerable enthusiasm in the Convention. The Commission will be appointed to-morrow.

The Charleston Prisoners.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

It is known to-day that the prisoners condemned to death by military commission, and whose recent mysterious removal from Castle Pinckney occasioned much speculation, were sent to the Dry Tortugas for life, by order of the President, who thus commuted that sentence.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The St. Lawrence Cable to be Repaired.

Corrected Statement of Prices to be Charged.

The First Day's Business to Europe.

No News To-day--The Nova Scotia Lines Down.

Repairs of the St. Lawrence Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, July 29.

I have chartered the steamer *Dauntless* to run between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, to carry messages, until we get the cable repaired across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which we expect to accomplish during this week.

Mr. MACKAY, Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line, left here on Friday in Her Majesty's steamer *Niger* for Cape North.

The steamer *Bloodhound* is alongside the *Great Eastern* taking in twelve miles of cable to repair the Gulf of St. Lawrence cable, and will leave for Cape North this evening.

The Atlantic Cable is working splendidly.

CYRUS W. FIELDS.

A Corrected Statement of the Tariff for Dispatches to Europe.

D. H. Craig, Agent of the Associated Press:

In publishing the tariff for dispatches to Europe by the Atlantic Cable, a few essential words were omitted. Will you, therefore, please have the corrections made?

The tariff is as follows:

PROVISIONAL CHARGES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES THROUGH THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £20 in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 20 shillings sterling in gold.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe, for twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £21 in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 21 shillings in gold.

From any telegraph station in America, to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia or India, for twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £25 sterling in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 25 shillings.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the Company at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Consulting Engineer, New-York.

No Cable News this Morning—The Nova Scotia Lines Down.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 1—9 P. M.

The Nova Scotia lines have failed to work east of Pictou since 7 o'clock this evening. We are in consequence unable to receive any dispatches to-night *via* Aspy Bay from the Atlantic Cable. It is expected that the wires will be repaired by to-morrow morning.

Reception of the Cable News at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

A dispatch from Victoria dated yesterday, says an enthusiastic celebration took place the day previous, on the receipt of the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

The Legislature adjourned, business was suspended, and the Governor, Chief-Justice and Mayor addressed an immense meeting in the public square. The Mayor was to send a congratulatory address to the Mayor of London.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* sailed yesterday for Victoria. G. H. MUMFORD, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and JAMES STREET are passengers on board.

Cable Messages.

Nineteen messages were filed in the New-York office yesterday (Wednesday) for transmission through the cable to Europe, on which toll was paid to the amount of $2,157 in gold.

Telegraphic Messages for Europe—First Day's Business.

We learn that though the announcement that the Atlantic Cable was open for business' was only made yesterday afternoon, there were twenty messages filed for Europe on that day, and the cash receipts, therefrom, at the New-York office were $3,046 in gold.

POLITICAL.

The Virginia State Convention—Election of Delegates.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Sub Committee reported the following list of delegates, which was adopted without opposition:

Delegates at Large—William C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, George Blow, Jr., Thomas S. F. Flourney. Alternates—For Mr. Rives, William J. Reverton; for Brockenbrough, Charles L. B. Mosby; for Blow, G. W. Balling; for Flourney, Willough Newton.

Delegates—First District—Richard A. Claybrook, Robert Saunders; alternates, Charles H. Mallory, H. B. Tomlin.

Second District—Thomas Wallace, John R. Kelly; alternates, A. M. Keilly, Thomas H. Daniels.

Third District—Edmund Fontaine, John L. Marye; alternates, Zepheniah Jones, John H. Gay.

Fourth District—Charles Bruce, E. W. Hubbard; alternates, James Neblett, Robert Whitehead.

Fifth District—William M. Treadway, James F. Johnson; alternates, William Martin, E. H. Keen.

Sixth District—Dr. Samuel A. Coffman, A. H. H. Stuart; alternates, John L. Anderson, John R. Milley.

Seventh District—Edgar Snowden, Richard H. Parker; alternates, B. H. Shackelford, Amisted Couta.

Eighth District—Walter R. Staples, Wyndham Robertson; alternates, A. C. Cummings, Robert Gibboney.

South Carolina State Convention—Election of Delegates.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Convention met to-day. The districts of the State were very fully represented. Gov. ORR was chosen President by acclamation.

The Convention adopted resolutions approving the President's policy as opposed to the radical course of Congress, and cordially accepting the invitation to unite with the Conservatives of the country in the Philadelphia Convention.

At the evening session, the following delegation to the Philadelphia Convention was chosen:

Delegates at Large—Gov. Orr, Senator Perry, G. B. Campbell.

Delegates—First District, A. J. Moses, Richard Dosier; Second District, Thomas G. Simms, W. P. Shangler; Third District, D. L. Wardlow, Gen. S. McGowan; Fourth District, L. M. Dawkins, James Farrow.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Soldiers' Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Democratic State Convention assembled in this city.

Credentials were presented by delegates from every Representative District in the State.

Gen. JACOB B. SWITZER, of Alleghany County, was chosen temporary Chairman.

A committee of thirteen was then appointed to select officers for the permanent organization, after which the Convention took a recess for an hour.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Resolutions were passed at the Democratic Soldiers' Convention held here to-day, which repudiate the action of the Soldiers Convention held in Pittsburgh in June last—claim that members of this Convention are the only authorized representatives of the soldiers of Pennsylvania who served in the army during the rebellion; denounce the action of Congress and applaud President JOHNSON's policy; oppose negro suffrage and equality; hold that negroes should be satisfied with being free, and should ask no more of the people. The ninth resolution attacks Gen. LEARY as an associate of those leagued together to destroy the Union. The resolution praise CLYMER, and call on all soldiers to rally to his support, and return thanks to COWAN and BUCKALEW for their course in the Senate.

After the meeting Mr. CLYMER was serenaded and made a short address.

Connecticut State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Johnson State Convention met in this city to-day. Nearly 200 people, including members and spectators, were present. Senator DIXON presided, and read a lengthy address, condemning the policy of Congress and sustaining that of President JOHNSON. Resolutions in the same tone were adopted. Thirty-nine delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention.

Renomination of Mayor Chapman.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Mayor CHAPMAN was for the third time renominated to-night for election to the Mayoralty.

Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Mr. SHELLABARGER was renominated for Congress yesterday, by the Republicans, for the Seventh Ohio District.

MAINE.

Commencement at Bowdoine College.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Commencement festivities at Bowdoine College are progressing finely. The following honorary degrees were conferred this forenoon:

Rev. Dr. WOODS, LL. D.; Rev. JOHN PIKE, D. D.; Rev. EGBERT C. SMYTH, D. D.; WARNER T. WEBSTER, A. M.

Rev. Dr. WOODS to-day sent in his resignation as President of the College, and it was accepted and referred to the Committee of the Board.

Rev. Dr. HARRIS, of Bangor, will undoubtly be chosen his successor.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

No President was chosen by the Board of Bowdoin College at their adjourned meeting this evening. They will meet again to act on the subject on the second Friday in November. President WOODS held his usual levee this evening for the last time.

The Nashville Police.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

The Mayor and City Council have obtained an injunction from Chancellor CAMPBELL, enjoining the Metropolitan Commissioners from the further organization of the Police force until after a hearing, on account of the illegal proceedings of the Legislature, which passed the act therefor and the act providing for raising money for the support of that force.

The Cholera at Taylor Barracks—A Soldier Shot.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Two fatal casess of cholera have taken place at the Taylor Barracks, among the recruits recently arrived from New-York.

CHARLES MORRIS, of Company C, was fatally shot at the Barracks, for breaking guard.

Boston Bank Statement.

The following is the statement of the condition of the Boston Banks for the week:

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Capital stock	$41,900,000
Loans	9,502,700
Specie	363,775
Legal Tender Notes	22,242,700
Deposits	39,77,400
Circulation, National	23,884,500
Circulation, State	356,000

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., have just published a compilation of the Internal Revenue Acts, as now in operation, by Mr. HORACE DRESSER, of this City. Its contents embrace the Acts of June 30, 1864, as amended; the Amendatory Act of March 3, 1865; the Declaratory Act of March 10, 1866, as amended; the Act of July 13, 1866, and complete tables of taxes and exemptions, together with a full analytical index of the whole. The act of last month is mainly amendatory of that of 1864, most of its sections being in place of provisions of that law. These amendments have been inserted, each in its proper place, in the body of the original act. The excellence of this work consists in its convenience for reference—the two acts being thus united; its alphabetical tables, showing at a glance the taxes on each article; the fact that it contains the laws entire, word for word like the official copies; and in that it is not rendered expensive by the insertion of rulings which possess but little value when a new law has explained or altered existing regulations. The work contains 220 pages.

Which Seam Does Rip Easiest,
The Willcox and Gibbs?—or the Lock Stitch?

While it is universally admitted that the Willcox and Gibbs machine is the simplest, and the least liable to get out of order; that it runs the easiest, stillest, and fastest; that it requires the least skill to use it, that its needle, hemmer and feller are a perfect marvel; *and the machine itself the* BEST *beyond comparison*; it is, nevertheless, *asserted* by parties interested in "double-thread" machines, that "the 'Willcox & Gibbs' stitch is not reliable;" that "the seam will rip;" that "the work will come to pieces before the garment is worn out," &c, &c. How these charges tally with the *verdict* of the jury, at the "Grand Trial at Island Park—" the following extract from the "Report" of that trial will show:—

"Again each party claims that his stitch is the least liable to rip by the ordinary strain upon the seam of a garment in use. The test requires a row of parallel stitching to be made by each machine, lengthwise, across a narrow strip of two thicknesses of muslin; and this strip is then cut across at every half an inch, making it into smaller strips, each as long as the width of the original piece. Each judge takes one of these small strips, and opening the folds on the "lock stitch" side, pulls on the ends in opposite directions, and the lock stitch seam rips out. The folds being thus opened to the Willcox & Gibbs seam, he continues pulling, but this seam refuses to rip. He pulls stronger, but this only tightens the stitch; the material gives way, but the seam holds fast." And the jury in accordance with the facts, render the following VERDICT:—

"*Its seam,*" (*the Willcox & Gibbs*) "*has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out, when it is desirable; while* IT IS LESS LIABLE TO RIP, IN USE OR WEAR, THAN THE LOCK STITCH."—*Advertisement.*

Always Makes an Even Seam.

Mrs. Alter, of Newburyport, Mass., writes: "I was then, and had always been, very much prejudiced against single-thread machines, but experience has convinced me that for all family purposes the Willcox & Gibbs is the best machine in the market. All who are acquainted with double-thread machines know that they require a great amount of care and patience in the operator to make the stitch alike on both sides of the fabric, *and not one person in ten is able to do this*; and when it is not done, the work is useless—while *the Willcox & Gibbs stitch always makes a good* EVEN *seam.*"—*Advertisement.*

"See Naples and Die,"

Says the Italian proverb. Inhale the odor of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and you will say that life has for you another charm. What Naples is among the cities of the Mediterranean, that perfume is among other perfumes of the world.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity and wind colic, and, by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Celebrated Dermatologist, whose successful treatment of the hair, scalp, and face has made him a world-wide reputation, will leave this City Saturday, Aug. 4, for his Boston office, No. 41½ Winter-st., to be absent until Oct. 1. Until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st.

Phœnix Disinfectant.
AGENCY NO. 4 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Read Editorial in New-York *Citizen*, July 28.

The great Charm of Metcalfe's Great RHEUMATIC REMEDY lies in the small quantity necessary to effect a cure. One dose ("forty drops") gives instant relief, and thrice repeated, seldom fails to restore the sufferer to perfect health.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*]
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

A Few Applications Only of Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR are required to cure the worst cases of piles, salt-rheum, and all skin diseases. For burns and scalds it is well known to be the most rapid and wonderful remedy extant. Sold by druggists and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Twenty-five cents a box.

A Caution.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon.

Buy DUTCHER'S and you are all right.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

Moth and Freckles.
Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, $2.

Al Borak.
AL BORAK. AL BORAK. AL BORAK. AL BORAK.

Levett's Aromatic Swietenia.
For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth, giving firmness and tone to the Gums.
Imparting sweetness to the Breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers. Try it once, and you will use no other.
C. WELLS & CO., New-York, General Agents.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's No. 302 Broadway, N. Y.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, Note Paper—finest in the City.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

PARDOW—CARRIGAN.—On Tuesday, July 31, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, ROBERT PARDOW, Jr., to KATE S., daughter of Andrew Carrigan, Esq., all of this City.

PERRINE—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Mr. James B. Dunn, Mr. STEWARD PERRINE to Miss REBECCA SMITH, both of this City. No cards.

☞ Patchogue, L. I., papers please copy.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On Monday, July 30, GEORGE H. BARRETT, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Hiram Studley, No. 116 East 30th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CORBETT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, ELIZABETH FRANCES, eldest daughter of Charles and Frances A. Corbett, aged 7 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, this day (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 189 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

CROCHERON.—On Tuesday, July 31, RICHARD C. CROCHERON, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. A. Housman, Haverstraw, N. Y.

The body will be conveyed for interment to St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Aug. 3. Carriages will be waiting for relatives and friends at Vanderbilt's Landing on arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York.

☞ New-Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.

DRIGGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 31, CHESTER DRIGGS, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 65 Amity-st.

FIELDER.—On Tuesday, July 31, LAURA, only daughter of George B. and Eleanor Fielder, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 2d inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of its grandfather, John Brinkerhoff, South Bergen, N. J.

HARBECK.—In Paris, France, on Thursday, July 19, ELVIRA HARBECK, daughter of Wm. H. Harbeck, of this City.

Her remains will be brought here for interment.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, July 31, at Cross Roads, N. J., ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Lawrence M. Van Wart, No. 130 Macdougal-st., this afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, after a long and painful illness, JAMES LEWIS, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 205 South 4th-st., Jersey City.

He has gone to meet his wife.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Tuesday, July 31, BENJAMIN MILLS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Smithtown, on Friday, Aug. 3, at 2½ o'clock.

RICH.—At East Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, JOSEPHINE LOUISA, eldest daughter of Lewis A. and Clarissa A. Rich, aged 11 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Friday afternoon next at 5 o'clock.

ROMANS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, Mrs. SARAH A. ROMANS.

Her funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68 Murray-st. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice.

VAN DE WATER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 31, HANNAH LEONARD, relict of Valentine Van De Water, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James Bell, No. 257 Clinton-st., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

VOORHEES.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 31, ELIZABETH VOORHEES, relict of Peter Voorhees, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Judah B. Voorhees, No. 321 State-st., on Friday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

WHEELER.—At Buffalo, N. Y., (at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Clifford A. Baker,) on Friday, July 27, CHARLES F. WHEELER, aged 24 years, youngest son of Wm. Ward Wheeler, of Detroit, Mich.

His remains were taken to Detroit for burial.

WEED.—On Sunday, July 29, MARY ANN, wife of Chas. W. Weed, and daughter of the late Samuel Howell, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 95 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLETS.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 31, NANCY, wife of Henry Willets, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. C. Haviland, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye depot to meet the 11:30 train from 27th-st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. G. G. Flenrot, the Consul of the United States at Marseilles, of the death, on the 16th of February last, at sea, of THOMAS WILLIAMS, an American citizen, late a resident of St. John, N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

Are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.

Diabetes, gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder, find an effective remedy in

COLUMBIAN WATER,

which is, also, especially excellent in diseases

PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

These waters being

PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED,

may be taken with a safety which no

ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION

can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impart a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.

For sale by all Druggists—at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,
No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway.
being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO.
Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others. [Depot, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
See certificates in *Sunday Mercury.*

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS.
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. OLIFT, Controller.

MINGO BEER AND SARSAPARILLA!
For sale at hotels, groceries and drug-stores.
MARSHALL & CO., No. 183 Thompson-st., New-York.

MINGO BEER AND SARSAPARILLA!
For sale everywhere. Manufactured by
MARSHALL & CO., No. 183 Thompson-st., New-York.

LADIES, DISCARD INJURIOUS PADDINGS; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot No. 363 Canal-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

PROVISIONAL CHARGES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES FROM ANY TELEGRAPH STATION IN GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND.

From any telegraph station in America for twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all 100 letters, £20.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters twenty shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

FROM ANY TELEGRAPH STATION IN EUROPE.

To any telegraph station in America, twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all 100 letters, twenty-one pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forwarded by mail.

FROM ANY TELEGRAPHIC STATION IN AFRICA, ASIA AND INDIA.

To any telegraph station in America, twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all 100 letters, twenty-five pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

By order,
JULY 31, 1866. J. C. DEANE.

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POLITICAL.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the call of the Executive Committee of the National Union Club for a National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next, the loyal electors of this State are requested to assemble at Trenton, at 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 13th day of August next, to appoint four delegates at large and two or more delegates from such Congressional Districts as may not have held any District Convention, to the National Union Convention, and transact such other business as may be deemed best calculated to unite the loyal citizens of the State in sustaining the Administration and restoring brotherhood among the people of the States.

By the language and spirit of the national call, those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the rebellion, and those who are in favor of keeping loyal representatives out of their seats, any loyal States out of the Union, are excluded from the invitation, and are not expected to participate in the State or National Convention.

GEORGE H. NELDEN,
THOMAS ANDERSON,
EDWARD C. MOORE,
J. L. SWAYZE.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30, 1866.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AN election for two delegates from this district to the State National Convention, at Saratoga Springs, will be held at the rooms of the Ninth Ward National Democratic Association, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 3d inst. Polls open from 8 to 10 o'clock. All resident electors indorsing the objects of the Philadelphia Convention are requested to attend this election.

WARREN H. ROSE,
B. F. OKIE, Rec. Sec'y. Vice President.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A MEETING of the Twelfth Assembly District National Union Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 70 Avenue D, to select delegates to the Saratoga Convention. By order,
ABM. BAKER, President.
WM. H. HUNT, Secretary.

The Crops in the Northwest.

From the Chicago Tribune.

In consequence of the great damage sustained by the wheat crop last year by incessant rains, there has been considerable anxiety for several days past on account of the numerous rain-storms that have prevailed in the Northwest, lest this year's crop should share the same fate. To inform our readers fully as to the facts in the case, we telegraphed to correspondents all over this State, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and yesterday's *Tribune* contained full dispatches from four of these States. North of Illinois, the wires worked very badly, and our information with regard to the crops in Wisconsin and Minnesota are not so complete. We hope, however, to have full dispatches concerning that region before we go to press.

From a careful perusal of the dispatches already published, we conclude that the Winter wheat crop is generally better in quality and heavier in yield than for two years past. In some portions of Illinois and Indiana the yield is much above an average; while in other parts of those States and in spots throughout Michigan it is light. In Central Illinois and in Indiana rains have fallen almost every day for a week, and fears are entertained that the crops will be damaged in the shock; but our dispatches generally agree in stating that should the weather improve from this time, the crop will be mostly saved in good condition. In Michigan much of the Winter wheat was winter-killed; but we have not many complaints of this character from Illinois or Indiana. From the evidence before us, we should judge that the quality of the crop in the two latter States is much better than that of last year's, while the yield is heavier. In Illinois, Winter wheat for several years past has been a very uncertain crop, and the breadth sown is comparatively small; but if the present crop is harvested in good condition, farmers will be encouraged to sow more largely of it next Fall.

With regard to Spring wheat, our advices nearly all go to indicate a heavy yield and excellent quality. In Iowa the crop is reported to be better in all respects than ever before, and we have very little complaint as to condition from any quarter. The harvesting of Spring wheat has commenced in various portions of Illinois, and there are some fears expressed regarding the effect of the recent rains; but there is not much room for doubt that, should the weather change for the better, the crop will be large and good. For several years past the Spring wheat in many portions of Northern Illinois has been rather uncertain as regards quality and yield; but this year we have less complaint than usual. Although our advices from Wisconsin and Minnesota are not of so recent a date as those from Illinois, we have every reason to believe that the crop of Spring wheat in those States will be very heavy, both as regards quality and yield. The recent rains cannot have effected the crop in those States as in Illinois and Indiana, because it is generally two or three weeks later. On the whole, therefore, it is probable that the crop of Spring wheat will be unusually heavy and of good quality.

The crop of corn will be enormous. Nothing can prevent this but very early frosts. The reports from nearly all portions of Illinois and Iowa are of quite a glowing character. Should we have no frosts to damage it before the 15th of August, the West will probably see the best corn crop ever raised.

The crop of oats is unusually heavy, and it is mostly harvested and saved. In some portions the crop is enormous.

The barley crop, always an uncertain crop in the Northwest, is reported to be better than for five or six years; but we fear the recent rains may have stained the crop somewhat and damaged it. Of this, however, we have no information. It is generally harvested, and the quality and yield are said to be satisfactory.

The rye crop is heavier than usual, and the quality is good beyond doubt. It is generally harvested, and we hear of no complaints as to damage by recent rains.

On the whole, the people of the Northwest have reason to be grateful to Providence for the abundant yield of cereals with which they are likely to be enriched. There is but little in the crop reports thus far to cause alarm, but much to encourage and stimulate to greater endeavors hereafter. The Northwest will have enough of corn alone to feed the armies of Europe, should they keep fighting till 1867.

The Hail Storm on Friday—Injury to the Crops.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 30.

The storm of Friday, a powerful thunder shower only in this city, but accompanied by wind and hail in Agawam, Suffield, and the towns to the southwest of us, proves to have been more severe and damaging in its results than at first supposed. The hail followed in its course a strip from a mile and a half to two miles wide, and commencing near the Agawam church extended south as far as Windsor Locks, Ct. The storm was also accompanied by a furious gale of wind and considerable thunder and lightning, though no serious damage from the latter cause is reported. The hailstones were of unusual amount and size, and the people in comparing them speak of the largest as being fully equal to hens' eggs, while the bulk of them were as large as butternuts. They differ from ordinary hailstones, in being angular and irregular in form, and with rough, jagged edges. Their appearance was as though several stones had become congealed and firmly frozen together. The fury of the hail-storm spent itself in about a quarter of an hour, though a large quantity of rain continued to fall, which damaged the roads and bridges to some extent.

The crop which suffered most severely was the tobacco, and most of the fields in the track of the storm were totally ruined. Up to the time of the disaster the prospects of a large crop had been unusually good and the growth was well advanced. The leaves of the plant were riddled and shattered, and in many cases the stalks were stripped entirely bare. It is too late at this time to reset the damaged fields, and on Saturday some of the farmers had commenced plowing them, and will commence to raise a crop of turnips. Probably not less than twenty-five acres of tobacco in Agawam will be an entire loss, and fully as much more in Suffield. The probable damage to the tobacco crop in Agawam alone, with prices at last year's rates, would be from $12,000 to $15,000. The corn was prostrated in most cases level with the ground. Many fields will recover considerably from the disaster, though the yield will be very materially diminished. The grain had been mostly harvested, except the oats. They were blown down by the wind, and in many of the fields, where they were sufficiently ripe, were thrashed out in large quantities. The crop was an unusually large one, and was too far advanced to permit much recovery from the effects of the hail and wind. The fruit was blown and knocked from the trees in large quantities and the fallen apples are bruised and battered as though pounded by a hammer. The gardens suffered severely, and the melon and other vines were cut and mangled past remedy. The hail fell with such force and in such shape as to puncture some of the young melons, and cucumbers were picked up cut completely in two by the force of their blows. A field of buckwheat on J. D. Gallup's farm at Agawam, which was a few inches high, had every stalk cut off close to the ground as though it had been done by a scythe. The amount of glass broken was considerable, and the houses that were protected with blinds were none too secure. Through Suffield and the Southwick course of the storm, the same appearances of ruin were everywhere visible. Such a day of destruction rarely visits the farmers of this vicinity, and by this untoward event much of their work thus far this Summer will be labor spent in vain.

On Wednesday a disastrous shower of rain and hail also visited Middletown, Conn., and the towns in that vicinity with effects similar to those above described. The damage done to the crops at Portland is estimated at $100,000, and at Middletown at twice that amount. The tobacco through the whole region is almost totally destroyed.

On the same day at Pelham and the north part of Belchertown, considerable damage was done to the crops and roads by another shower. Several bridges are reported gone, and the bill of public expense will be quite large. Such a succession of extensive and disastrous storms in this vicinity are rarely on record.

The Subscriptions to Harvard Alumni Hall.

From the Boston Traveller.

Henry Lee, Esq., Treasurer of the Fund for Alumni Hall at Cambridge, acknowledges the subscriptions in aid of that work as follows:

20 subscriptions of $5,000 each	$100,000
2 subscriptions of 2,500 each	5,000
2 subscriptions of 2,000 each	4,000
40 subscriptions of 1,000 each	40,000
24 subscriptions of 500 each	12,000
33 classes have collected, (beside large individual subscriptions of $500 and over)	16,420
Several small subscriptions amounting to	350—$177,770
Of this amount there has been subscribed—	
By Alumni	$122,420
By family of Alumni	2,500
By friends of the College who are not Alumni	52,850—$177,770

The largest subscriptions were as follows: Theodore Lyman, $5,000; E. Redington Mudge, $5,000; Geo. C. Richardson, $5,000; Amos A. Lawrence, $5,000; John A. Lowell, $5,000; William S. and Nathan Appleton, $5,000; William F. Weld, $5,000; Richard Baker, Jr., $5,000; Oliver Ames, $5,000; Charles W. Freeland, $5,000; William Dwight, $5,000; Martin Brimmer, $5,000; John H. Bradford, $5,000; Descendants of Samuel Eliot, in memory of Charles J. Mills, $5,000; Russell Sturgis, $5,000; Class of, through David Sears, $5,000; Frederic A. Lane, $5,000; Gardner Brewer, $5,000; Stephen Salisbury, $5,000; Guaranteed, $5,000; Wigglesworth family, $2,500; Larz Anderson, $2,500; James Savage, $2,000; G. Howland Shaw, $2,000.

Subscriptions of $1,000 each were from the following sources: James Reed, John A. Blanchard, Wm. T. Andrews, Charles G. Loring, Cornelia Loring, in memory of Geo. A. Goddard, C. William Loring, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, William Amory, Henry B. Rogers, Thomas G. Appleton, William Everett, Alfred Reed, Peter C. Brooks, Henry Lee, Jr., Anna Cabot Lodge, in memory of George Cabot, William R. Robeson, Josiah G. Abbott, Samuel May & Sons, Frederic L. Ames, George C. Shattuck, Johnson C. Burrage, Alvah A. Burrage, Mrs. Ozias Goodwin, George F. Parkman, Joseph Grafton, George W. Amory, Henry W. Sargent, Turner Sargent, H. Sydney Everett, Robert M. Mason, Francis M. Weld, in memory of William L. Rodman, Samuel Batchelder, Samuel Frothingham, Jr., J. Wiley Edmands, Gilbert R. Payson, Wm. P. Mason, John C. Gray, Caroline Merriam, George Darby Welles, Charles Francis Adams.

The following-named persons gave $500 each: Robert C. Winthrop, Geo. T. Bigelow, Wm. Whiting, Patrick T. Jackson, James H. Beal, Sophia Richie, in memory of Montgomery Ritchie, Sidney Bartlett, John Gardner, Anna T. Loring, in memory of Wm. J. Loring, Wm. H. Gardner, Wm. Perkins, Horace Binney, Henry A. Whitney, Bond Brothers, Edward N. Perkins, Samuel G. Ward, J. Huntington Wolcott, Geo. W. Wales, Willard Parker, Edward S. Southworth, Increase S. Wheeler, Benj. Cox, Geo. Putnam, Stephen M. Weld.

The class subscriptions are as follows: Class of 1802, beside individual subscriptions of $500 and over, $200; class of 1810, $100; 1811, $325; 1812, $180; 1815, $350; 1818, $470; 1823, $100; 1824, $600; 1825, $545; 1826, $475; 1827, $330; 1828, $278; 1829, $680; 1831, $100; 1832, $100; 1833, $1,010; 1834, $900; 1835, $1,000; 1836, $50; 1839, $635; 1840, $1,000; 1841, $400; 1844, $730; 1848, $700; 1851, $700; 1855, $822; 1856, $100; 1857, $875; 1859, $405; 1860, $260; 1861, $490; 1862, $1,000; 1864, $550.

What Boston Owes and What it Owns.

From the Boston Courier.

The debt of the city (funded, unfunded, Water debt, &c.), on the 30th April, '66, according to the auditor's report, just published, was $12,180,250 70—to meet which there is a cash balance to the credit of the Committee on the Sinking Fund of $2,748,365, and there are bonds and mortgages to the amount of $291,225 31, which amount is specially appropriated to the reduction of the debt.

In addition to this the city owns property upon which the Board of Assessors have fixed a valuation as follows: Common and Public Garden, including the Public Squares, $6,907,000; Public Buildings, $3,365,500; Vacant Lands, Wharves, &c., $1,166,500; Grammar School Houses, $1,050,000; Primary School Houses, $623,600; Engine and Station Houses, $422,700; Other Buildings $278,100; Deer Island and Buildings, $75,000. Total $13,518,400

The Common and the malls contain forty-eight and one-quarter acres, exclusive of the cemetery, which contains one and a quarter acres.

The length of the fence around the Common is one mile and one-eighth.

The Public Garden contains twenty-four and one-quarter acres.

Fort Hill, 30,000 feet in the enclosure; Blackstone-square, 105,000 feet; Franklin-square, 105,205 feet; Chester-square, 57,860 feet; Union Park, 16,000 feet; Worcester-square, 10,000 feet; Maverick-square, 22,500 feet; Central-square, 49,000 feet; Belmont-square, 30,009 feet; Lowell-square 5,772 feet.

The total cost of the new City Hall is reported at $505,191 42, which includes the furniture.

Quincy Market covers 27,012 feet of land. The stalls, cellar and hall rent for $53,293 30. The market under Faneuil Hall rents for $10,188.

The value of the Franklin Fund for the encouragement of young mechanics, $80 of which is loaned, the balance deposited, was, March 21, 1866, $114,166 56.

The city has many other trust funds, among which are the Smith Fund for the instruction of colored youth, $7,000; Poor Widows' Fund, for the relief of poor widows and sick people, $3,200; Public Library Funds, amounting in the aggregate to $96,000; Philips Street Fund, $20,000, the interest to be expended to adorn the streets and public squares; City Hospital Fund, $18,000.

The amount raised by taxation for the year 1865–6 was $5,946,642. The ordinary expenditures for the same time were $3,915,098, and the extraordinary expenditures, including State tax, $1,562,501; war $2,433,773.

The estimated expenses for the year 1866–7, including State tax, $1,000,600, and war expenses, $50,000, are $5,895,834. The estimated income for the same time is $870,550, leaving $5,033,284 to be raised by taxation.

It will be seen that the proposed taxation for the coming year is $923,000 less than last year.

A Singular Case in Hartford.

From the Hartford Times.

Mr. Nathan Belden, of this city, who, on Sunday morning, July 22, in a fit of mental aberration cut his throat with a razor, completely severing both the trachea and the œsophagus, was supposed by his medical attendants to have inflicted upon himself injuries from which he must quickly perish—for want of food and drink, if from no other cause, since he could swallow nothing. Contrary, however, to expectations, he still lives. Yesterday he was able to sit up. He takes no food or drink; objecting to the method by which it, if given at all, be introduced—viz.: by a stomach-tube inserted at the wound in his throat. Rather than live in this way, he chooses to die. How he can continue thus to live without any nourishment, or even water, seems to be a problem. It is known that under certain highly favorable and extraordinary conditions, the human system can endure for such a length of time without food or drink; but these instances are extremely rare—no physician meets with them except in cases of fever, or some other disease. What is equally curious, the urinary secretion proceeds, in this case, as in normal health. No perspiration is noticed, though the skin is apparently not drier than usual. No complaint is made of hunger or thirst. The patient can communicate only by writing, but it is scarcely probable that, were he suffering the full torture of either of these demands, he would persistently conceal it; for he seems to be sane now. Once he wrote—as if the thought obtruded itself upon him—"Sweet cold water." That he might live, and possibly even recover, if he would consent to the artificial method of introducing broths, &c., into his stomach, there seems to be little doubt. Cases have occurred in the practice of our Hartford physicians in which a severed trachea and œsophagus actually healed and became good again, after the lapse of a certain period of artificial feeding. We were in error in stating that Mr. Belden, in the one sole trial of the artificial process, could not bear the beef tea in his stomach, and expelled it by vomiting. No vomiting occurred—nor, owing to the position of the severed trachea in front of the œsophagus, *could* it well occur in his case without strangling him; so that it seems a small quantity of beef tea, introduced the second day after the infliction of the injury, did remain in his stomach.

Miscellaneous.

The State of Louisiana has granted a charter for the organization of a hospital for disabled soldiers, the benefits of which are not to be denied to the soldiers of any country. James B. Hood is President of the Association, and S. B. Buckner Vice-President. Among the directors are G. T. Beauregard, Howell Cobb, Joseph E. Johnston, Wade Hampton, D. H. Hill, Jeff. Thompson, Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet and W. J. Hardee.

A recent order from the War Department releases all prisoners held by the military authorities in confinement at Ship Island, Fort Jefferson, Fla., and other places in the Gulf States, who have undergone imprisonment for a term of six months, excepting persons incarcerated for the crime of murder, arson or rape. The inmates of Tortugas Prison alone are exempted from the operations of the order.

Two negro women in Houston, Texas, engaged in a warm discussion of the Freedmen's Bureau on the 17th of July—one denouncing it and the other much applauding it. They finally came to blows fast and furious, resulting in a wholesale destruction of wearing apparel, and the discomfiture of the champion of the Bureau. The police let them fight it out without interfering.

There is a Fenian flurry in Kansas of the most approved order, and Centre Collins and others, including the Chairman of the Committee of Safety, have issued a circular charging Centre Dennis Gleason with fraud and peculation. It is claimed in the circular that he collected money which he neglects to pay over, and that he has no standing whatever with the F. B.

A woman in Indianapolis, Ind., on the night of July 24, tortured her daughter so terribly by tickling her that she was completely exhausted, and in struggling to free herself broke a blood vessel, causing her death in a short time. The daughter was 14 years of age.

Several papers in Illinois and Indiana give accounts of a universal depopulation of certain streams and ponds of their finny occupants. Thousands of fish are seen floating on the surface of the water, some dead, and others apparently gasping for breath. The cause is unexplained.

The degree of D.D. has not been conferred by Harvard College since 1863. Yale conferred none this year. But Dartmouth made up for both by creating four D.D.'s last week.

The Boston public garden is to have a wrought iron suspension bridge, spanning the pond. The local papers say that the design is very light and graceful, and that the curved outline of the bridge will be pleasing from every point of view.

The thief who stole Hon. T. C. Sears' clothes when he was the guest of the City of Leavenworth, Kansas, on the occasion of the celebration of the 4th of July, is now confined in jail.

Some drunken soldiers in Houston, Texas, so badly frightened a horse which was drawing a hearse in a funeral procession, that the horse ran away with the corpse and was overtaken with difficulty.

Fatal Accident.—A boy named George Reese, from Port Jervis, was run over by the cars at Hancock Station, on Saturday morning, and both of his legs were smashed and horribly mangled. He was placed on the cars in as comfortable a manner as possible and started to his home at Port Jervis. He lived about one hour after arriving at his home. Reese and two other boys, we are informed, were prevailed upon by a man to go to Susquehanna Depot to procure work, they being told they could easily get employment and good wages. On arriving at Susquehanna depot, it was impossible for them to get anything to do, and they started for Port Jervis Saturday morning, in company with the same man that prevailed upon them to leave their homes, and on arriving at Hancock, young Reese stepped off the cars while it was standing at the depot. When the train was ready to start, the man, in whose company he was, took him up in his arms, with the probable intention of placing him on the cars, which had started up, but let him fall between the cars, two of them passing over his body. When the man saw what had happened, he started for the woods on a full run. The wretch would have shown he had some feeling about him had he assisted in carrying the poor boy (that he enticed away) to his home.—*Binghamton Republican.*

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 64 WALL-STREET. July 1, 1866.

CAPITAL		$300,000
ASSETS:		
Real Estate		$100,000 00
Bond and Mortgage		112,229 50
Temporary Loans		800 00
Cash in Bank		11,459 16
Stocks		120,000 00
Interest		2,252 00
Rents		833 34
Premiums due and unpaid		8,124 67
Due from City and County of New-York		1,925 17
		$357,273 79
LIABILITIES:		
Unclaimed Dividends	$222 00	
Unadjusted Claims	9,424 54	
	$9,646 54	$9,646 54
		$347,627 25

GEO. HODGSDON, President.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

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Coupon, '81	109¾	109¾	July, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¼	105¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108¾	108⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅞	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅞	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
10-40 Registered	99	99¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Coupon	99	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108¾
N.Y.7p.c.B.Loan	104¼	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	107¼
Gold	148¼	148⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
August, 7-30	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	106¾

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Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST INST., CERTIFICATES of
30 shares Metropolitan Bank, and
57 shares East River Bank.
Also, Certificates of Insurance Stock, viz.:
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders',
20 shares Republic,
22 shares Ætna,
5 shares Resolute,
20 shares Greenwich.

The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information concerning the above may be left with QUENTIN McADAM, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 56 Wall-st.
New-York, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

Office of the New-York Mutual Ins. Co., Underwriters' Buildings, No. 61 William-st., New-York, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Miss. R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.
F. C. SCRANTON, President.
New-York, July 18, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENTS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Logansport, Ind., July 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

Office of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, July 28, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Toledo and Wabash first mortgage and Great Western first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank. A. BOODY, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, the 7th of August next, at 12 o'clock M.
JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

$40,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent.; secured on Brooklyn property worth double the amount. Address INTEREST, Box No. 172 Times Office.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale, by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS,

St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, July 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Oriental Bank, New York, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

The Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, New-York, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Co., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
New-York, July 5, 1866. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	294,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,636

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic, New-York, July 31, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.
E. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., cor. Wall, New-York, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co., July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 158 Broadway, July 24, 1866.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus	80,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, New-York, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &C.

ALSO,
A portion of the stock of a tailoring establishment, comprising clothing, counters, cutting boards, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A portion of stock of a stationery house, declining business.
ALSO,
25 cases of boys, ladies' and misses' boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

John Leeming & Co., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE will take place at the COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL, ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.
Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 3,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly Sale of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, mattresses, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood pianos, &c., &c.

By Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST:

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most-choice brands and varieties, will be sold

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of

BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.

RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.

GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahla, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.

CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.

CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.

HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case,

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.

PORT—Victoria, Sanderman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.

MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.

Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.

About 35,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Chief of Ordinance I will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island. One of the public oxen now in use. T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Bvt. Col. Com.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
New-York, June 30, 1866. JACOB F. COLE, Special Partner.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.
New-York, July 2, 1866.

MR. JOHN H. JACQUELIN WITHDRAWS this day from our firm.
A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

Mr. A. G. HEMINWAY will continue in the same business as heretofore, at No. 10 Wall-st.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, and Gold Commission Business, under the firm name of
JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.
JOHN H. JACQUELIN,
Late of the firm of A. G. Heminway & Co.
HENRY DE COPPET,
Formerly with Weston & De Billier.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.
Office No. 26 New-st.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

THE PARTNERSHIP LATELY SUBSISTING between FRANCIS W. COOPER and JOHN H. WOODWARD, under the firm name of F. W. COOPER & CO., was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The said WOODWARD will liquidate the debts, and the said COOPER will carry on the business at the same place.
FRANCIS W. COOPER.
Aug. 1, 1866. JOHN H. WOODWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm of J. MARC MARTIN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the commission business, the importation of wines, Cognac brandies, cigars, &c., at No. 203 Pearl-st.
J. MARC MARTIN,
J. ABEL GUIRAUD.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALDEN & SCOFIELD is this day dissolved.
ORLANDO T. ALDEN.
JESSE SCOFIELD.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, consisting of a handsome team of closely matched black horses, 7 and 8 years old, 15¾ hands, gentle, and free from vice, suitable for a family; also, a new phaeton, by Brewster & Baldwin; new harness by Louden; the horses by themselves, or the whole much below their value. Can be seen at Armour's stable, corner West 12th-st. and 7th-av. Inquire for WILLIAM.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

Headquarters Department of Washington, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (33,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL. AT ALBANY.

State of New-York. Office of "The New Capitol Commissioners," Albany, July 12, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

Treasury Department, Office of Supervising Architect, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and will not be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Office of Paymaster U. S. Navy, No. 425 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, July 30, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M., on the 5th day of August next, for furnishing the United States Navy Department, for use of the United States steamer *Antietam*, the following wire-rope, to be of the best quality, right-hand laid and with a jute heart, subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where it is to be delivered, free of expense, to the Government:

221 feet 1¾-inch for mizzen-top and gallant-stay and rigging.
513 feet 2¼-inch for fore and main topgallant rigging and fore topgallant stay.
222 feet 2¾-inch for mizzen topgallant back-stay.
156 feet 2¾-inch for main topgallant back-stay.
225 feet 2¾-inch for mizzen topmast rigging.
867 feet 3¼-inch for fore and main topmast rigging and mizzen topmast stay.
542 feet 3¾-inch for fore and main topgallant back-stays.
741 feet 4-inch for mizzen rigging and pendants.
206 feet 4½-inch for jib stay.
408 feet 4½-inch for main topmast stays.
691 feet 4¾-inch for fore topmast stays, mizzen stay and mizzen topmast back-stays.
160 feet 4⅞ inch for jib guys.
1,115 feet 5¼-inch for fore rigging.
1,343 feet 5½-inch for main rigging.
1,026 feet 5¾-inch for fore and main topmast back-stays and fore and main pendants.
403 feet 6¾-inch for fore and main stays.

A. E. WATSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

Clothing Depot, Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city, until THURSDAY, the 6th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz:

2 tons Petroleum Paper, 36x40 inches.
1 ton Petroleum Paper, 56x60 inches.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Whole quantity to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for Petroleum Paper."
By order of
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Executive and Inspecting Officer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications thereof, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.
New-York, July 31, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened,* That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Board, July 26, 1866.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
New-York, July 30, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

FROM THE LATE SALE, A LARGE LOT OF BLANKETS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, SPREADS. NEW AND USED BED-SACKS, HAIR PILLOWS, AND MATTRESSES; 20,000 HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO SUIT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL BUYERS.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free.
H. O'FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 8th-st., corner of 8th-av.

JUST RECEIVED—FROM PARIS, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Traveling and Toilet Bags, Trunks, Bags, &c., of our own manufacture. JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

GOVERNMENT LINEN AND COTTON sheets, counterpanes, blankets, hair mattresses, pillows, clothing, &c., purchased in large quantities at the late Government auction sales, are offered very low at wholesale or retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

Dated New-York, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 430, Laws of 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, unproved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 24, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.

The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.

The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
A. J. BLEECKER,
Assessor, No. 896 Broadway.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 161 West Fourteenth-st., (over the New-York County Bank,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 30th day of July, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The Lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Yachts, Silver Plate, and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867; and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1865.

All appeals to the Assessor aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated New-York, July 19, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 65c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of this association are invited to attend the funeral of their late associate, Chester Driggs, on THURSDAY, 2d inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 65 Amity-st. By order of
J. S. SCHULTZ, Col. Commanding.
E. R. Tremain, Adjutant.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE 24 PER CHALDRON, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—$10 REWARD FOR A SKYE SLUT, answering to the name of "Floss," lost in Washington-st. last week. Apply to A. S. BLAKE, Adams' Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FEMALE missionary. The advertiser wishes to obtain employment with some Protestant Evangelical denomination in the neighborhood of New-York. For information concerning her, apply to Rev. E. J. Roke, No. 128 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, both English and American style; most excellent baker; good City references given. Can be seen at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a respectable family as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to a short distance in the country; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 180 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 35 West 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, or to assist with the washing; or would cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl to go to the country as first-class waitress or chambermaid; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 200 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and laundress; is a good cook and baker, and excellent laundress; has best of reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to obtain sewing by the month; wages $2 a day; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 303 East 10th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS by a lady as companion; understands German, French and English. Address G. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse; no objections to a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 112 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR TWO GOOD girls, (sisters,) to do the housework of a family; country preferred; good reference given. Call at No. 118 East Eighth-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, a situation; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IMMEDIATELY. Apply at present employer's, No. 73 Union-place, on Thursday, before 3 o'clock.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family; an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to wet nurse, at her own house. Call at No. 232 Mulberry-st. to-morrow.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gentleman speaking English since twenty years, and having been employed in New-York during four years; book-keeping by double entry, and correspondence in English or French; would do anything else; highest respectability, considerable business experience and great activity; terms quite moderate; first-class City references. Apply to ALFRED C., No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at his present employer's. Apply at McNicols' livery-stable, corner 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly as a coachman or gardener; also the care of cows and horses, carriage and harness; moderate wages expected and good reference produced. Call on or address, for two days, EDWARD, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is good groom and careful driver; three years reference from last place. Call at No. 50 East 13th-st., or address W. W., Flushing, Long Island, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single young man; understands the care and management of horses in all their branches; has three years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for three days, J. C., at R. I. Kennelly's saddle and harness store, 387 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended; would prefer the country. Address or apply at No. 32 110th st., off Bloomingdale Road.
JOHN O. MAHONEY.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, without any incumbrance; the man understands farming, gardening and carriage driving; the woman cooking, washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Address P. G., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can go highly recommended. Call or address STABLES, No. 149 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as a first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to the country; good references given. Address M. W. O., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference; has lived over eight years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT, ABLE-BODIED, obliging man a situation as farm hand or to take care of horses; understands his business, and all kinds of farm work. Call or address MICHAEL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, WILLING, obliging, industrious coachman and groom, with five years' reference from last employer, a situation either in the City or country; moderate wages expected. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young Englishman, as groom and coachman, or as farmer. He is able and willing to make himself generally useful about a farm, garden or gentleman's place. Apply to Mr. Wallace, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER, a situation by a single, steady, industrious man; thoroughly understands both; is willing and obliging; 14 years of the best City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent male and female help for all branches of service. Apply at Employment Office, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (Scotch) as gardener and dairyman; his wife is a good washer and ironer; no children. Address PAISLEY, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young man as assistant bookkeeper or copyist; best of reference. Address COPYIST, No. 61 Chambers-st., room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN or gardener, or both, by an industrious young man. Address C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, BY APPLETON & CO., TO sell the Internal Revenue Laws, as amended July 13, 1866: together with the acts amendatory, with copious marginal references, a complete analytical index, and tables of taxation and exemption, compiled by Horace Dresser; price, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1. Apply to APPLETON & CO., No. 22 Mercer-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE FOREMAN to take charge of a pasteboard mill near New-York. Address, with reference, Box No. 2,975 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A BANKING HOUSE on Wall-st. Address, in person, with reference, KEAN & DAVIS, No. 11 Wall-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STEAM ENGINES, 8, 25, 75, and 100-horse boilers, upright, horizontal and portable, 6 to 75-horse; 1 new wood-splitter, 1 pair large boiler-plate-rollers, 1 pair bending blocks, 3 steam blowers, Woodward, Worthington and other pumps, 1 rotary engine, 120 gallon Mott's kettles, oil-tanks, 1 hoisting engine, 1 second-hand lathe, 3 feet face; 1,200 shovels, 250 spades, 5,000 feet wire rope.
No. 502 West-st., corner of Jane.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 28.
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT......SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
EUROPE.........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELLIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4.
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE...Saturday, Aug. 18.
FLORIDE.....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine..................$90
Steerage, with superior fare..................40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..................65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA....Thompson.......SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA.....Ogilvie........SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN.........Cutting........SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
PENNSYLVANIA................SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
DENMARK.....................SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon...........$100 | Lower Saloon...........$80

Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.........Aug. 4.
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY.........Aug. 11.
CITY OF MANCHESTER........WEDNESDAY........Aug. 15.
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY.........Aug. 18.
CITY OF DUBLIN............WEDNESDAY........Aug. 22.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin........$90 | Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London...34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.........9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...16th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, O. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons. 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO-RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

The New and Splendid Steamer GULF STREAM, CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

Is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets or Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA..................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA.................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.
TRIPOLI................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,

QUAKER CITY, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA, GRENADA,

will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE INTERIOR.

People's Mail Steamship Company's new and splendid steamers

MONEKA..........................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
EMILY B. SOUDER.................Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.

Every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st.

Giving through bills lading and passenger tickets in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to Columbia, $27; Charlotte, N. C., $32; Augusta, $27; Atlanta, $34; West Point, $38; Montgomery, $41; Mobile, $51 95; New-Orleans, $55.

Which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the pier to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and its connections. Freights received daily. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line—Pier No. 14 East River. The very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

EMPIRE LINE TO SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River. New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES...............Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-st., North River, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOTTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRINTING business, in a flourishing city in Pennsylvania, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The establishment publishes a daily and weekly, has an extensive job patronage, among which is included the work of a railroad company. The city has extensive railroad communication, and another road building. For particulars address Box No. 2,814 New-York Post-office.

A COMPETENT DRUGGIST WISHES a partner, (silent preferred,) with capital, either to buy out an old or start a new drug store; best of references given and required. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a country store about 50 miles from the City, in State of New-Jersey, doing a cash business of from $23,000 to $24,000. Lease for two years. Address T. A., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT. Inquire at No. 71 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Wednesday,	1,	2½	A. M.	Wednesday	1,	11	A. M.
Thursday,	2,	8	A. M.	Thursday,	2,	12	M.
Friday,	3,	8½	A. M.	Friday,	3,	12½	P. M.
Saturday,	4,	1½	P. M.	Saturday,	4,	6	P. M.
Sunday,	5,	9	A. M.	Sunday,	5,	3	P. M.
Monday,	6,	11	A. M.	Monday,	6,	3½	P. M.
Tuesday,	7,	12	M.	Tuesday,	7,	4	P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal...........................$11 40
New-York to Saratoga...............................3 45
New-York to Syracuse...............................5 05
New-York to Rochester..............................6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7¼ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7½; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—TWO SCHUYLkill barges of over 200 tons capacity, fully equipped and in prime order. These can be seen at foot of 21st-st., N. R. Will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 1,250 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act, increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

GLORIOUS NEWS—BOUNTY BILL PASSED—Soldiers, Sailors, Widows and Heirs, call, bring your papers and get your money, at the Army and Navy Bank, No. 39 Mercer-st., New-York.

Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Tuesdays; Saturdays, till 7 P. M. M. J. HIGGINS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—BOUNTY bill has passed Congress. We shall make applications at once. All information and a copy of the law furnished by calling on or addressing L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES, TO 2 AND 3 years' and wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Apply to J. P. F. NI, No. 247 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES.

FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

A NEW, HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house, in Brooklyn, built of the best material and in the most substantial manner; located on a fine, shaded avenue, with wide walks, and near the great park, which for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views, is destined to surpass any public park in the country. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE SMALL FARM OF 18 acres, in good cultivation; a comfortable house and outhouses; plenty of fruit, a good young orchard, on high land, perfectly healthy located, 35 miles from the City on the Harlem Railroad; would be sold cheap for cash, or part down. For particulars apply at No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, of owner.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE in West Morrisania, convenient to steam and horse cars; fine large house, stable, &c.; over 1 acre in choice fruit and vegetable garden; location the very best in every respect; price $13,000; terms to suit. Apply to DEMASEN, Melrose Depot Harlem Railroad. Also some fine building plots. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land; modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 82 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANSION IN JAmaica, Long Island, one hour's ride from City Hall, with sixty acres of good land; this place will be sold cheap for cash, with stock and crop, &c.; change for good improved City property; this is a good chance for a down-town merchant. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, No. 89 East 60th-st.

A CHOICE AND THE HANDSOMEST country seat in Norwalk, Conn.—Four acres; elegant building; water and gas; beautiful furniture, &c.; carriage, horse, cow, pigs, fowls; garden made; immediate possession; $11,000. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with 9 acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM OF 20 ACRES, NEAR THE SHORE, 38 miles on Long Island, good buildings, price $2,600; also one 25 acres, new buildings, fruit, &c., price $3,000; also one 40 acres, all cultivated, house, barn, fruit, &c., $2,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NYACK-ON-HUDson, furnished or unfurnished, a delightful country seat, 4½ acres; fruit of every variety; good, substantial house, twelve rooms, large barn. Inquire of Mr. BARCLAY, Barclay's Express, No. 2 Harrison-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ⅛ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A new brick house, built in the best manner, commanding a fine view of the river; house 40 by 38 feet; three acres of ground attached. Address B., Box No. 2,706, Post-office.

MAGNIFICENT PLACE ON THE HUDSON—Sixty acres; view unsurpassed; buildings complete; also, an attractive place at Greenwich. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

CHOICE FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale in every section of the country, from 1 to 200 acres prices $4,000 to $30,000, from 11 to 20 miles. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 129TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A large French villa house, stable, hot and cold graperies, and six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. J. T. TROTTER.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG Island, a new two-story house containing 12 rooms, with 2¼ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. PAFF, spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH kitchen extension and all the modern improvements, on 108th-st., between Broadway and the Hudson River. Apply on the premises. Price $3,500.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 160 ACRES, splendid buildings, choice fruit; also 100 acres first quality land; buildings first-class; great bargains. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE AT RYE, N. Y., newly fitted up, not furnished. Apply to GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, Jr., at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 246 West 16th-st.; is in good order; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 134 EAST 36th-st., corner of Lexington-av., and furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 82 Front-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATE-SIZED high-stoop house, unfurnished, between 14th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Family consisting of three persons. Address, with terms, to VINDEX, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS HAD several years experience in teaching in seminaries and high schools, a situation to teach the higher English branches, mathematics and Latin. Address C. E. B., care of Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, No. 60 Walker-st., New-York.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching in the English branches, French and music, desires a situation in a seminary, or as resident governess in a family. For further particulars inquire at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 14, or at No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as teacher of oil painting, pencil drawing, &c.; will also teach the higher English branches. Address M. M. M., Post-office Box No. 989, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL FOR EGBERT'S Institute, Cohoes. Application may be made to Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN, Cohoes.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:

F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will be open on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HAMILTON, Canada West—Under charge of the Ladies of Loretto. Tuition: English and French education to boarders, per annum, $100; music, Italian, &c., extra. For prospectus, address SUPERIORESS, Mt. St. Mary's, Hamilton, Canada West.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Reopen Sept. 20. Address as above till Sept. 20, when Miss B. will return to town.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Address as above.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill, on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

CLARKE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS removed to No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Cartes de Visite, $2 per dozen; Vignettes, $3; Porcelain Miniatures from $5 upward. Call and see specimens.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!

A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.

FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.

MR. G. L. FOX'S

SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME

MR. G. L. FOX,

MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX.

and the full and efficient

GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 8, in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,

JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.

To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M., to amuse, instruct and interest,

OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,

CAROLINA TWINS

inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.

MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER, A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 126 lbs.

THREE DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, INGENIOUS GLASSBLOWERS.

THE FIFTH SALOON, THE FIFTH SALOON

Contains a collection of LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS, unequaled for rarity, and to view which is ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

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MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVINGS worth the full price of the share given to every purchaser, according to his selection.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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EIGHTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE Popular Young Irish Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL, A TALE OF '98,

WITH SPLENDID SCENERY, EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS, CORRECT COSTUMES, PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS, CHARACTERISTIC DANCES, BEAUTIFUL SONGS, EXCITING TABLEAUX,

APPROPRIATE OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,

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CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE:

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the "Bould Boy of Glengall," with a new ballad, "Kate O'Brien," and a grand patriotic song called the GREEN ABOVE THE RED! written expressly for the piece by JOHN B. LEVERICH, Esq., ... Mr. Dan Bryant.

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Capt. Dacey..........Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miles O'Halloran, the Snake of Kerry.Mr. W. J. Leonard
Darby, the "blast," an old piper.....Mr. G. F. Browne
Mary Kennedy..........Miss Rosa Cooke
with a new ballad, "Good Bye," by Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
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Other Characters by the Company.

Incidental to the Drama a peculiarly characteristic dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. Grossi, entitled the "RUCTION JIG," the music composed by John Brougham, Esq.

For synopsis of Scenery and Incidents, see small bills.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 2, 1866.

Tenth night of the great success of the season, the gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,

THE ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.

The Celebrated Protean Stars, the WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS, ADA and EMMA, sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.

First appearance of MR. E. LAMB, the favorite Comedian, as MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD, the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.

THE FOWLER SISTERS, MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux, and a GRAND CAST of marked excellence in addition to the artists already mentioned. The celebrated GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall of Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

WINTER GARDEN.

Begins at 8; concludes at 10½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

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LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

OF BROUGHAM'S SPLENDID EXTRAVAGANZA COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS.

This evening will be presented, with all its SPLENDOR OF SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,

Brougham's Great Extravaganza, entitled, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.

Don Christoval Colon alias COLUMBUS, a clairvoyant voyager whose filibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
COLUMBIA..........Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
KING FERDINAND..........Mr. J. C. DUNN

And a Great Cast.

The performance will commence with the musical Farce entitled JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs..........Miss Emilie Melville with songs and dances.
Baron Swigtoff Beery (with songs)..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag..........W. S. Andrews

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 2, at 8 o'clock.

THE FIFTIETH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. Grand March..........Buechel.
2. Overture, "Die Matrosen"..........Flotow.
3. Waltz, "Soldaten Taenze"..........Lanner.
4. Selection, "Zampa"..........Herold.
5. Overture, "Rienzi"..........Wagner.
6. Fantasia, "Traumbilder." (By request.)..Lumbye.
7. Finale, "Oberon." (First act.)..........Weber.
8. Overture, "Poet and Peasant." (By request.)..Suppe.
9. Waltz, "Feldbleamln"..........Strauss.
10. Potpourri, "Humoresken"..........Riede.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

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BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where all the surroundings are unquestionably first-class; location between Union-square and 42d-st.; two sleeping apartments, with full board, for gentleman and wife under 40, and daughter 16. Giving full particulars, address OLD NEW-YORKER, Bridgeport, Conn.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A PRIVATE HOUSE; two large rooms. House surrounded by twelve acres of ground. Inquire of W. S. STILWELL, Nyack, on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD—PLEASANT AIRY rooms, with good board; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. A. VAN VOORHIS, Sing Sing.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A PRIvate family will let a few large corner rooms, with board, on reasonable terms. Grounds large and fine, shade, beautiful location, stable, &c. Apply at CLARKE'S Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE,—AT Schooley's Mountain, adjoining the Heath House. Fare good, and reasonable price. Address the proprietor, S. V. FISHER, S. Mountain, N. J.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—ROOMS TO LET with board in a first-class house nicely furnished; bath in house; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson—Four nice large rooms to let from 3d August. Address C. H. RING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SELECT SUMMER BOARD AT CLAVERACK, N. Y., at $12 per week. S. T. FROST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—ON THE SEASHORE, one mile from Keyport, N. J., one and a half hours from New-York, by the steamboat *Matawan*, Barclay-st. 4 P. M., returning 7 A. M.; fare 30 cents. Fine shady groves, sea-bathing, fishing, sailing, drives, mineral springs; first-class board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 178 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

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COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—REports having been circulated that the price of board at this house is $6 per day, we beg to state the price is, and has been all the season, $4 50 per day. COZZENS BROS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1866. LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

j07-law6mTh*

THE WATERING PLACES.

SARATOGA IN RACE WEEK.

The Uncertainty of Horse Races—How Onward Sacrificed a Victory—Description of the Contest between Onward and Beacon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, Sunday, July 29, 1866.

That the human race are not to be depended upon is a fact of which I became painfully aware many years since, but the uncertainty attending a horse-race has very lately become impressed upon my mind.

On Friday last there was a very large attendance at the track. The weather was fine, and not a threatening cloud hung in the heavens. Insurance on bonnets and dresses against harm by rain could have been procured at any office devoted to such risks at merely nominal rates, and the consequence was that ladies went out in all their glory—a glory passing that of Solomon, inasmuch as it is certain that he, in the full effulgence of his Oriental splendor, was not arrayed like one of these—and probably would not desire to be. The sight which the Grand Stand presented was well worth traveling hundreds of miles to see. There were bonnets of all styles and dimensions, from the leghorn lane adown which the features of the matron who prides herself upon severe sense and Doric simplicity could haply be spied, to the diamond-shaped plat of straw, pinched nattily under the chin, so free from all inconvenient projections, and so closely confined at all points, that snap-kissing might be done in the dark at a moment's notice, and without the slightest visible disturbance of head-gear. Is it not something to live in a day when lips fly like quails in an open, disdaining cover entirely? It is noticeable that in their toilets for the track these ladies of ours do not attempt that eternal fitness of things which the belles of Paris have contrived to achieve since the Gladiateur fever set in amongst the aristocratic *salons* of the fashionable quarter. For here you see no dresses spangled with horseshoes or handkerchiefs embroidered with the rampant forms of noted favorites. No whips, spurs nor saddles shine among the charms which depend from watch chains, nor are any other suggestions of the stable visible, if we except the pretty air with which the dear creatures bridle their heads. On the contrary, a near approach to evening dress is made, and if successful in the race which all favorites of the ball-room are popularly supposed to be entered for, it could be written of many a one that she "won by a neck." Interspersed among these feminine toilettes may be seen, when not hidden by the clouds of crinoline which the belle of this day generally manages to fold and flounce over her attendant cavalier, toilettes which appertain to individuals supposed to belong to the opposite sex, scarcely less elaborate and effective in their totality. White flannel suits, leading one to imagine that the wearer, in a fit of absence of mind, must have put his under-clothing on outside of his other garments, divide the honors with snuff-colored clothes, which, to the meditative mind, suggest a treatise upon the boys and maccaboys of America.

Well, on that eventful fourth day of this meeting the Grand Stand was full and the quarter-stretch by no means empty. In this latter Walhalla of the race course, to which only the wearers of badges are admitted, and where, probably, more badgering goes on than in any other place in America, if we except the Open Board of Brokers—Dead Open and Shut Board were a better nomenclature, it seems to me—were assembled all the powers that congregate on such occasions and guide the destinies of the turf—jockeys, gamblers, pickpockets, horse-breeders, gay old sports and members of the Press. From the pool-stand the clear voice of Dr. UNDERWOOD—who would attempt to overreach UNDERWOOD?—rang out the bids for chances. This race—the second one of the fourth day—was between *Onward* and *Beacon*—the former owned by BUFORD, the latter by MOORE & COFFEE. *Beacon* was the favorite, and two to one was freely offered on him. Very little of the money went begging, for those who had visited the Buford stables knew the condition that *Onward* was in, and felt confident that he would at least make a run for it. Game in look and action as any horse that ever stepped upon a track, his coat shining like chestnut satin over clean limbs and firm, well-lined muscles, brought down to the consistency of ivory by exercise and frequent rubbing, it seemed patent enough to any practical observer that his chance of winning the race stood considerably better than one to two. But popular feeling is not to be controlled, and *Onward* in the betting was second at the odds already mentioned.

At the summons of the bugle the horses were brought up and the tap of the drum sent them off—a good start. *Onward* verified his name, drawing steadily ahead of *Beacon* and leading him by a clear length and a half past the stand on the first mile. The Beaconites, however, seemed to feel no alarm, possessing their souls with the belief that their jockey could close the gap and reverse the positions whenever he chose. On the second mile both horses came rushing past the stand at a tremendous pace, *Onward* three lengths ahead and going as though a steam engine propelled him instead of the usual equine forces. On the first quarter of the last mile he still maintained his lead, and the Beaconites looked in each other's faces with an expression indicating an undivided opinion that their jockey ought to be doing something—it was then or never. Evidently of the same opinion himself, he gathered himself and his horse on the backstretch and daylight began to shut in between the two horses. Loud went up the shouts of the Beaconites, for to their anticipative faith the success of the favorite was already *un fait accompli*—but the exultation was of brief duration; *Onward* pressed onward, shaking his competitor off on the third quarter and so steadily gaining on the home-stretch as to leave the *Beacon* light down good two lengths as the stand was passed. Time—5:33¾; extraordinary time when we consider that it was made by a horse comparatively unknown. Oh, but there was joy among the Onwarders; and one enthusiastic lady after bursting her gloves in a double hand *cancan*, came within an ace of embracing the chestnut-whiskered Captain by her side, under the impression that was the chestnut horse.

The changing sympathies of the gathering were manifest at once in the crowd that pressed around *Onward*, as he was led away by his trainer. They huddled round him and would have taken him in their arms had it not been for a wholesome dread of his heels. "Back, gentlemen, and give him air; he is warm enough already!" shouted his owner to the admiring rabble. Before it had been the brown horse who attracted all the notice now it was the chestnut; popular sympathy is pretty certain to go with the weaker side—when the weaker side has won. As for *Onward* himself, he seemed to feel that he had done something to be proud of, and that this popular ovation was by no means undeserved, standing proudly erect, with arching neck and swelling nostrils, as he glanced around to see if any deprecating Beaconite was within reach of his heels. All this while the grooms were at work, and the foam and perspiration were being scraped from his smoking sides, to be dashed in rifts of feathering snow upon the ground. And soon he was led off to his stables.

If there was a change in the feeling, what was there in the betting? Before, it had been two to one against *Onward*, the backers of the latter bargaining in their own minds that he would lose the first heat, but depending upon his excellent condition and gameness for the race. Now, the betting was a hundred to twenty! a hundred to fifteen! and even a hundred to ten! in *Onward's* favor! I do not believe you could have bought his pools up for ninety-nine per cent. of their amount. The *Beaconites* sent spies into that land of Canaan represented by the Buford stables, and at once began hedging to an incredible extent at almost any odds that were demanded, for *Onward* was reported cooling off well, while it was *aux yeux* to all on the ground that *Beacon* came out as distressed at the end of the heat as a weak-kneed girl after a rapid Redowa.

A friend of mine, who had backed *Onward* well from the first, offered a hundred to fifteen on him as the horses were brought up for the second heat.

"Don't," I remonstrated; "the odds are too great."

"But it's a dead thing," said he.

Having seen the dead things crawl too often to be tempted by them, I had no disposition to press fortune. And as a general thing, I apprehend, it will be found that those who take the long odds on all things will come out best in the long run. Especially is this true in horse-racing, for with sufficient odds it is safe enough to take the chances of a horse falling and breaking his leg, of his being sun-struck, or even struck by lightning. And were the result of the present races made known, I venture to say that it would be found that the buyers of the chances in the lower pools have made the most money.

But to return to our particular mutton: On the two horses being brought up for the second heat, *Onward* showed decidedly the better, and indeed it seemed like a hundred dollars to a postage stamp that the race was his. Both got well off together, and so close was the running that very little but the chestnut's nose showed in front of the brown at the quarter pole, but on the next quarter the pace of the former told with such effect that he was better than *Beacon* by a length and a half at the half mile; and on the third quarter, *Beacon's* favorite ground for a brush, the chestnut let out the gap by one or two poles more, passing the stand a full five lengths ahead, as full of running to all appearance as a pigeon is of flying. I scarcely think his backers at that moment would have sold out their bets at par. But now occurred one of those things, providences, dispensations, accidents, or whatever else you may choose to call them, against which no foresight can guard, and which only vague conjecture can explain, for certainly no adequate solution can be reached. While rounding the quarter turn a full four lengths in his favor, and *Beacon* making too heavy weather to press his pace by the shadow of a second. *Onward* suddenly sulked—quit—took cramps, or—what? Only one thing can be definitely said. He stopped! Bolting across the track, and almost unseating his rider, he wheeled, showed his stern lights where his stem should have been pointed, and all the efforts of his jockey, whip, spur and coaxing, failed to induce him to stir another inch in any direction but backward. I hold that perseverance and nitro-glycerine will accomplish anything, but that no amount of the former, unless assisted by a small package of the latter, could have started *Onward* on his course again was too plainly demonstrated by actual experiment to admit of contradiction.

The *Beaconites* drew a long breath of relief, but the general feeling was one of bewilderment, the winners scarcely realizing that they had won, and the losers not comprehending how they had lost. And amid this numbness *Beacon* twice made the circuit of the course, coming in on the final mile with barely a hand of applause and not a single cheer. *Onward* was distanced, and of course the race and the purse was *Beacon's*. "But if this be victory," seemed the sentiment of the great assemblage, as expressed by their eloquent silence, "better an honorable defeat!"

C. H. W.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Meeting—Review of the Racing—Extensive Sale of Race-Horses into Canada—Removal of the Meeting Next Year from Saratoga—Want of Liberality of the Hotel Proprietors.

Although the race meeting just terminated at Saratoga was far from being so successful in a pecuniary point of view as the meeting of the previous year, yet the racing itself was of a more brilliant and exciting character. The fields of horses were unprecedentedly large that contended for the rich purses and stakes offered by the Association, and comprised the best horses on the American turf at the present day. In the Travers Stakes on the first day, Mr. ALEXANDER'S ch. c. *Merrill*, by his clever victory, increased the reputation gained by his Derby triumph at Paterson last June, although it must be acknowledged that the field he beat was a very poor one. Capt. BUFORD'S ch. c. *Onward* gave convincing proof of his quality by beating *Knighthood* and the rapidly improving *Julius* in the two-mile heat race, and his beautiful style of going, so graceful and easy in every motion, gained him hosts of admirers and backers in the subsequent three-mile heat race with *Beacon*. *Julius*, in the second heat, made a splendid race with the sweet-actioned son of *Ringgold* and *My Lady*, but few anticipated his coming triumph over the far-striding *Arcola*, and his close race with the mighty *Kentucky* in the four-mile dash. The seemingly invincible *Zigzag* was doubly triumphant in the two hurdle-races, and DENNIS REEDY must find his horse as good as an annuity to him by his repeated victories in steeple-chases and hurdle-races, while he has showed his high quality by his ability to give a horse like *Citadel* 17 pounds and a beating. In the Saratoga Cup, *Kentucky* was enrolled the victor for the second year in succession, neither the much-vaunted *Beacon*, *Delaware*, or the far more moderate *Leatherlungs* ever being capable of causing him to thoroughly extend himself. It must be acknowledged, however, that *Beacon* ran a game, honest horse; but in *Kentucky* we think that he encountered by far the best horse that we have seen on the American turf for many years past, not even excepting his great half-brother, *Norfolk*. *Arcola* easily disposed of his antagonists, *Luther*, *Fordham*, *Dot*, *Richmond* and *Norwich* in the three-quarter mile dash, a distance which just suits his tremendous style. *Richmond* showed that he has gone all to pieces since the Paterson meeting, where he cut down *Arcola* in a mile-heat race, while *Norwich* found the distance too short for him. Mr. ALEXANDER'S b. c. *Bayswater*, (full brother to *Beacon*,) gave a taste of his quality by beating Capt. MOORE'S gray colt, by *Lightning*, out of *Edith*, and three others, but the Captain openly asserted that his jockey had sold the race, and subsequent events showed that he was right in his opinion. *Redwing*, a small but beautifully shaped daughter of *Balrownie* and *Cyclone*, won the Saratoga stakes for two-year olds, beating *Ruthless*, (the slashing daughter of *Eclipse* and *Barbarity*, upon whom the stable, and the public who followed suit, were so fond, that they backed her against the field,) and three others. The winner made the best use of the good start she got, and although the favorite came with a tremendous rush on the homestretch, overhauling her at every stride, she could not quite get up. *Redwing's* victory increased the deep regret that breeders generally feel at the untimely death of *Balrownie*, her sire, whose stock have invariably run well, and whose stud fame is now committed to the keeping of such grand horses as his sons *Fleetwing* and *Captain Moore*. Had *Balrownie* possessed the chance of *Lexington* in getting first-class mares, his fame as a sire would have equaled if not surpassed that of *Boston's* greatest son. *Arcola* again scored a victory over the *Arlington* gelding, *Luther*, *Thunder* and *Richmond* at a mile and a quarter, at which distance or anything under, he is invincible.

On the fourth day, *Blue Flag*, with the feather of 80 pounds, fairly ran away from the Arlington Colt and *Fordham*. She was entered to be sold at $300, for Captain MOORE anticipated that *Aldeburan* and other fast horses for a dash would enter into this race, and accordingly put her in at such a low price so as to get a nice weight upon her. She was purchased by Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, for $480, but it was a friendly sale, and she returned to her old stable. In connection with this race we desire to make the *amende* honorable to GILPATRICK, the rider of *Fordham*, and correct an error in our report of this race, previously published. We find that we were entirely in error in attributing the running of *Fordham* and his position in the race, to his being pulled by his rider, for GILPATRICK assures us that he could not get the horse to move, after he had patiently worked and nursed him with the heavy weight he carried, when he did call upon him to make his effort in the race. For over twenty years, GILPATRICK has stood at the head of his profession in America, and has preserved a reputation unsullied and unlinked by the breath of suspicion against his honor and fair fame as a jockey, and we willingly retract the statement we made as to his riding in this race.

The three-mile heat race which followed between *Beacon* and *Onward* will long be memorable in turf-annals. With odds of two to one against him, *Onward* won the first heat so cleverly and decisively that $100 to $15 was currently bet that he won; the layers thinking that it was like finding money to bet those odds. After running over a mile, and holding so strong a lead that $100 to $5 was bet, *Onward* suddenly bolted and refusing to make any further effort, was distanced. The next race was an equal surprise to the knowing ones, for *Arcola*, with odds of $100 to $10 on him, in a mile and three-quarters race, was cut down by *Julius*, after the finest race ever witnessed on the Saratoga Course. *Julius* was bred by Mr. JAMES S. WATSON, of Valley Brook, N. J., and is by *Lexington*, dam *Julia*; he ran second to *Richmond* for the Derby, and second to *Baltimore* for the St. Leger; on both occasions only half-prepared. Dissatisfied with him Mr. WATSON sold him for $800 to Mr. FRANCIS, of Hoboken, after winning a selling race at the recent Secaucus meeting, and the horse having undergone a careful preparation at the hands of the experienced veteran trainer, Col. McDANIELS, he showed the improvement made in him by defeating the redoubtable *Arcola* at the latters own distance. Mr. WATSON himself was a very heavy loser on the race, having backed *Arcola* for a large amount, but we imagine his great source of regret at the result of the race, was in having parted with so magnificent and promising a race-horse for a mere bagatelle.

On the fifth day the gray colt, by *Lightning* and *Edith*, (subsequently named *Stonewall Jackson*,) retrieved his forfeited honors by winning the Sequel Stakes and defeating his previous conqueror *Bayswater*, together with *Merrill*, (who carried five pounds extra for winning the Derby and Travers stake,) *Ulrica*, *Billy Conner* and *Vandal* (filly.) *Merrill*, notwithstanding his penalty, was the selected one of the stable, but the extra weight told, and he could only gain second place. The result was in accordance with Capt. MOORE'S assertion, that the first race was not a true run race. but that his horse (*Stonewall Jackson*) was pulled. *Ruthless*, the racing-like filly, by *Eclipse*, out of *Barbarity*, turned the tables on *Redwing*, (who had beat her in the Saratoga Stakes,) *Maid of Honor* and four others, by beating them in a three-quarter dash. Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT'S imported filly *Maid of Honor* looked all over like a winner until coming up the homestretch, when she tired in the heavy ground, and *Ruthless* won easily at the finish. Mr. CAMERON'S b. c. *Hampton Court*, however, revenged the defeat of his stable companion, *Maid of Honor*, by winning his $1,000 match easily with Mr. HUNTER'S b. f. *Flora McIvor*, to whom he conceded eight pounds in weight. In the four-mile dash on the sixth and last day, (Monday,) *Kentucky* encountered *Julius* and *Leatherlungs*, and the great racing champion of the East met, in the former, the most formidable opponent he has ever yet encountered. The enthusiastic partisans of Mr. HUNTER'S stables had previously asserted that in all his races none of his competitors had ever been able to make him "straighten his head," so easily had he run away from them. But in this race *Julius* compelled LITTLEFIELD, who rode *Kentucky*, to thoroughly extend his horse, for he hung persistently to his saddle-girths, challenging him again and again for the lead, although he never succeeded in getting his head in front of his mighty rival. Although defeated by only two lengths in a race of four miles, *Julius* compelled his conqueror to run that distance in 7:31¼, over a heavy track; which is a second faster than *Fashion's* memorable four-mile time, when she beat *Boston*, on Long Island. The last race of the meeting was a handicap dash of a mile and a half, won by Mr. PURGEUR'S b. m. *Millcreek*, beating *Luther*, *Nannie Butler Fordham*, *Thunder*, *Ulrica* and *Knighthood*. This race terminated the Saratoga Meeting of 1866.

It was anticipated that an extra day's racing would take place on Tuesday, the hotel proprietors having expressed their intention of contributing a thousand dollar purse to the meeting. This they could well afford to do, as they derive vast benefit from the races. In fact, previous to the race week, the hotels were not a quarter full, until the influx of the patrons of the turf from every section of the Union, caused a complete overflow of visitors in the village. The hotel proprietors for two or three years past have regularly held out hopes to the Association that they would contribute liberally to the meeting, but as regularly have they failed to fulfil their implied engagements; one of the principal, indeed, even declining to dispose of badges for the meeting, sent to his hotel for the convenience of his guests, unless he was allowed a commission on their sale. This year was no exception to the rest, for no purse being forthcoming, the meeting terminated on Monday. We understand that the Association, utterly disgusted at the meanness and want of liberality on the part of the hotel proprietors, will not hold a race-meeting at Saratoga next year, but will establish it at another place, more easily accessible, more delightfully situated, and where the parties deriving the bulk of the advantages of the meeting are disposed to reciprocate with the Association with liberality. One place, which hitherto has not boasted of a race meeting, has offered to contribute $5,000 to the Association, providing the next meeting is held there, and we learn from good authority that the proposition is likely to be favorably entertained.

A great many of the racehorses that ran at Saratoga have changed hands. *Richmond*, *Tom Woolfolk*, the Arlington gelding, *Nightlock*, and, we believe, *Arcola*, have been purchased by Canadian turfmen. *Onward* and *Delaware* were sold to parties belonging in St. Louis, who intend owning a stable of thoroughbreds and have made those two good ones the nucleus of a large establishment. Capt. MOORE'S and Dr. WELDON'S stables of horses return to St. Louis to fulfil their engagements at the Laclede meeting, and consequently neither of them will be present at the Fordham meeting, which commences on the 25th inst.

CHOLERA.

Premonitory Diarrhœa Not to be Neglected—The Cholera Bulletins.

The Health Board's reports show only eighty-seven deaths from cholera during the thirteen weeks since the malady first appeared in our midst. The next, on the 9th of June, two persons died; during first case was reported in Yorkville on the 5th of May; the week ending on the 16th of June, seven died; week ending 23d, four; week ending 30th one; week ending July 7, three; week ending on 14th, eleven; week ending July 21, eleven; week ending on Saturday last, forty-eight. The Registrar of Vital Statistics learns that cholera has prevailed on Ward's Island two weeks, that sixty-two persons have been sick of cholera, and that twenty-six have died. Early in the week the emigrants on the island, panic-stricken, fled, and have dispersed throughout the City, and it is assumed that many of the recent victims of the disease here and in Brooklyn were escaped emigrants. In the Workhouse, on Blackwell's Island, from the 27th to the 30th ultimo, inclusive, forty-four cholera cases were treated, and of the patients twenty-two died. On Randall's Island cholera appeared on Sunday, and since then the physicians have treated nine patients, one of whom—namely: MAGGIE FLYNN, an imbecile—died on Tuesday.

A letter from Dr. YALE, Resident Physician on Blackwell's Island, narrates the history of the cholera in the Workhouse thus:

The first case occurred about midnight on Sunday, July 22. This terminated fatally in about twelve hours. The dejections could not be isolated, but the symptoms were identical with those which subsequently occurred. The patient's name was FANNY LITTLE.

The next appearance was on Thursday, July 26. I was called to two cases at 11:45 P. M., both having as symptoms cold exterior, vomiting, purging, cramps, and the other symptoms described as characteristic of marked cases of cholera. Other cases followed within a few hours.

These cases are universally (I think) preceded by the "premonitory diarrhœa," but are rarely brought to the physician's attention till aggravated symptoms are declared.

Diarrhœas are extremely common, and have been for the past three or four weeks. They are put under treatment as soon as they can be induced to call for the relief. But in those cases which eventuate in cholera, negligence, or later, dread of the cholera ward, prevented their asking advice till cramps and approaching collapse alarmed their associates.

About a month ago there occurred in the women's wing an epidemic of cholera morbus, about sixty cases occurring in as many hours, but none were fatal. The present attack occurred in the same wing, and as before only showed an activity in the male wing after two or three days' continuance of the epidemic.

Cases still are occurring, but I think somewhat less brief and active in their career and symptoms.

We publish below, without comment, yesterday's

NEW-YORK OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

1. Another child, named CHRISTIAN, died of cholera at No. 146 East Forty-second-street, on Tuesday.

2. NICHOLAS TRAPHAGEN, German, aged 35 years, died of cholera at the intersection of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, after 61 hours' illness.

3. BRIDGET COTTRELL, Irish, aged 32, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, was in collapse from cholera when visited by the Inspector at 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday.

4. AMELIA SCHULENBERG, widow, aged 32, No. 73 East Eighty-seventh-street, had been in collapse four hours when seen by the Inspector at 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday. She died at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

5. ANNA C. NELSON, of No. 105 Greenwich-street, was reported sick of cholera on Wednesday morning. She was taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

6. JAMES GLENNON, Eightieth-street, two doors east of Fourth-avenue, was taken with symptoms of cholera at 12 M. on Tuesday. Was in collapse at 6 P. M.

7. JOHN McCORMICK, aged 42, Ireland, taken ill with cholera at No. 51 Washington-street, on Tuesday, and died at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

8. SARAH HEARTLEY, aged 42, Ireland, No. 133 West Thirty-first-street, (rear,) was reported with symptoms of cholera at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At last accounts was doing well.

9. JAMES DONNELLY, No. 349 West Houston-street, was in collapse from cholera on Wednesday afternoon. Reaction had been established when last seen by the Inspector.

10. MARY ANN O'DONNELL, United States, 4½ years, taken with cholera, No. 292 Mott-street, at about midnight on Tuesday, and was in partial collapse when seen by Inspector at 9 on Wednesday morning.

11. SUSAN DONNELLAN, aged 34, No. 348 West Twelfth-street, taken with symptoms of cholera on Wednesday morning. When last seen by Inspector had not reached collapse.

12. JOHN HOUSTON was reported sick with cholera on Wednesday, No. 161 Perry-street.

13. JAMES DONNEVAN, No. 349 Houston-street, reported ill of cholera; case investigated; cholera morbus.

14. AMBROSE DE FRYER, colored, aged 50, after suffering from diarrhœa two days, was attacked by cholera on Tuesday evening, at No. 240 Mulberry-street.

15. Mrs. FRANCES MARKHAM, living at No. 236 West-street, was reported by Inspector as ill with cholera on Wednesday morning.

16. JOHN CUFFE, of No. 279 West Thirty-second-street, aged 49 years, had diarrhœa on Tuesday, and became sick with all the symptoms of cholera on Wednesday night. When last seen by Inspector was doing well.

17. ANN CHAPMAN, native of Ireland, aged 40 years, was admitted to the Battery Barracks Hospital on Tuesday, from No. 73 Washington-street, suffering from cholera. She died on Wednesday morning.

In all the cases reported above the premises were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

POLICE TELEGRAPH REPORTS.

Dr. WHITNEY gives notice that a boy named BRADY, living on the top floor of the tenement house No. 553 West Twenty-sixth-street, has been attacked by cholera. There are thirteen families in the building.

FREDERICK FROEST, of No. 131 Willett-street, is reported ill with cholera.

ROBERT SHORTELL, living at No. 31 East Fifty-second-street, was attacked with cholera morbus while at work at No. 64 East Thirty-eighth-street. He was removed to his home and attended by Dr. BROWNE.

CELINA KIERNAN, aged 9 years, was attacked by cholera at No. 181 East Twenty-seventh-street.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. THOS. GILWAY, No. 149 Walcott-street. Taken July 29 and died July 30.

2. JOHN CULLEAM, Luqueer-street. Taken July 30; in collapse July 31.

3. BRIDGET STANTON, No. 13 Luqueer-street. Taken July 31; tendency to collapse.

4. Mrs. MARY DONAHUE, Conover-street, near King. Taken July 30 and died July 31.

5. ANNE RILEY, Kings County Penitentiary, in collapse.

6. THOMAS DUFFY, Kings County Penitentiary, in collapse.

7. MARY ANN MEHAGIN, Kings County Penitentiary, condition not reported.

8. J. FULLER, No. 187 Fort Green-place, recovering.

9. JAMES STEPHENS, No. 4 Tenth-street. Taken July 30, in collapse July 31.

10. PATRICK CORRIGAN, Twentieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in collapse July 21.

11. THOMAS MEEGAN, Kings County Jail. Taken July 31, died in 10 hours after.

12. MARGARET KIERNAN, Kings County Jail. Taken July 31, in collapse.

13. MARY MURPHY, Kings County Jail. Taken July 30, in collapse.

Ten new cases were reported last evening at the Cholera Hospital, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Van Brunt-street.

The keeper of the Penitentiary called on the Justices of the Peace yesterday, and, as reported requested that no more prisoners be sent to that institution. There were, in the morning ten new cases, and the assistants had a hard time in taking care of them. Everything possible is done, however, for the relief of the sufferers.

The following report, in relation to the cholera in the jail, was made by Inspector HOLLEY:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1866.

J. F Conklin, Asst. Sanitary Superintendent:

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following report of the causes which, in my opinion, have led to the outbreak of cholera in Kings County Jail.

The building is situated at the foot of Fort Greene fronting on Raymond-street, and so arranged that two wings project from the main portion, enclosing an open court, the main portion being occupied by the administration and wings by the prisoners.

The left wing is occupied by males, and composed of three corridors, on each of which is arranged one row of cells, 14 in number—42 in all.

The right wing is occupied by females. In this wing also are three corridors, with cells to the number of 54.

There are at present 90 male and 75 female prisoners in the Jail. At times there are so many that it becomes necessary to crowd from five to eight people into one cell. Through the cells runs a waste-pipe for receiving and conveying to the sewer the excrement of the prisoners. This pipe is washed out but once in a day. As the covers of the hoppers do not close securely, each cell smells like a privy. The cells are far from clean. Cobwebs and the dust of years remain upon the walls—dirt and filth accumulating behind the pipes and in the corners. Here, the prisoners are compelled to eat and sleep, and to breathe the foul emanations of their own bodies, and the noisome vapors from the waste pipe. The waste and wash water from the male department runs into the yard, from whence it is supposed to run into the street gutter, but does not, and forms a stagnant pool. At the rear of the building is a privy vault, full to the surface of the ground, and very offensive. This is not connected with the sewer. Under an old pig-sty, which is now occupied by geese and hens, is a large pool of fluid filth. Near the horse-stable was found a large pile of garbage, and under the stable, a vault through which runs a portion of the waste-pipe of the building. The vapors arising from the vault are very offensive. The garbage and refuse of meats, vegetables, &c., is allowed to collect and remain in the area during a period of from one to three weeks. I saw six barrels of these matters which had been standing seven days. The store-room where the meat is kept has no floor—the ground is wet and the air unwholesome. This combination of causes is, in my judgment, adequate to explain the recent outbreak of cholera in the institution, and humanity demands that the powerful arm of the law should not thus expose to capital punishment persons imprisoned for, perhaps, venial offences. Very respectfully,

S. J. HOLLEY, M. D., Inspector.

ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Lieut. W. F. SMITH, of the Ninth United States Infantry, died of cholera, on Governor's Island, on Tuesday evening, after about ten hours illness. Previous to the rebellion he was a compositor in the Kennebec *Journal* office, but in 1861 he enlisted in the regular army, and having been promoted for gallantry during the war, he had elected to die a soldier. All the officers' quarters on the Island were fumigated yesterday, and the command will at once encamp in tents. Three deaths were reported among the privates on Tuesday, and yesterday morning the number under treatment had been reduced to twelve. All communication with the island has been forbidden until further orders.

INQUESTS BY THE CORONERS.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, in Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, on the bodies of GEORGE JOHNSTON, his wife, CATHARINE, and his daughter, ELIZA, 45, 36, and 3 years of age respectively. The *post mortem* examinations revealing the fact that death was caused by cholera, verdicts to that effect were rendered by the juries. Coroner GOVER also held an inquest upon the body of GODFREY GANA, who died of cholera in a shanty near the residence of the Shuster family, and a verdict to that effect was placed on record. All of the deceased were natives of Germany. No report of GANA's illness or death had reached the office of the Board of Health at the hour of making up the bulletin yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

The following telegrams were received last night at Police Headquarters:

At 8:30 o'clock, the Ninth Ward Police telegraphed the death of ANN CUNE, of No. 248 West-street.

At the same time the Twelfth Precinct Police telegraphed that BRIDGET COTTREL, of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, died of cholera.

At the same hour the Twenty-first Precinct Police telegraphed that another child of the CHRISTIAN family, of No. 146 East Forty-first-street, was in a bad state of cholera.

At 9 o'clock the Twentieth Ward Police telegraphed for disinfectants to be used at No. 165 West Twenty-ninth-street.

At 9:40 o'clock the Sixteenth Ward Police telegraphed the death of BRIDGET SMITH, at No. 202 West Twenty-third-street.

At 11:30 o'clock the Seventh Precinct telegraphed that HARRY DONNELSON, of No. 63 East Broadway, was quite ill of cholera. No collapse.

At 11 o'clock last evening ESTHER WHITE, about 35 years of age, and a resident of Washington Heights, walked into Police headquarters with symptoms of cholera, and went into collapse. She was sent to the Battery Barracks.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

The trial of Patrolman JOHN J. KILLEEN for alleged neglect of duty and improper conduct brought before the Commissioners an error in police management which has frequently been cause of complaint among the subordinate officers of the force, and which ought long ago to have been rectified. It is that of requiring the officers to post off to the Police Courts with their prisoners at 6 o'clock every morning, or two hours before any of the Magistrates—except Justice DOWLING, who opens court at 6 o'clock precisely—take their seats. The policemen say that their time from 6 o'clock until 8 in Court is usually spent in unsatisfactory cat-naps, and that if they were permitted to quit post at 6, breakfast, and then report at Court with their prisoners by 8, it would be far better for them and of no possible detriment to the interests of the Department. The Commissioners concede the point, and would gladly reach an understanding with the Police Justices. The specification in the charge against Officer KILLEEN was that he "did not return to the Thirty-fifth-street Police-station, from the Fourth District Police Court, to go on post, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 11th ultimo, when he should have returned at 9 A. M.," and that "when he did return he said that the Judge did not get into Court until 9:15 A. M., which was false, the Judge having opened Court at the usual hour." It appears that the officer fell asleep in the Court-room, and awoke at 9:15.

POLICE CAPTAINS RHODES AND STEARNS

were summoned to trial on charges which were preferred by Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn. On examining the police returns, on the morning of the 23d ult., Inspector FOLK observed that neither Capt. STEARNS nor Capt. RHODES arrested any liquor-dealers on Sunday, the 22d, and on making inquiry he learned that instead of arresting unlicensed venders, as General Order No. 467 contemplated, they notified the dealers on Saturday night, and thus gave them opportunity to escape arrest. Capt. RHODES, defending, said that the venders in his precinct had requested him to notify them of any order which he might receive affecting their interests, and that, acting in the spirit of the Excise Board, he had given them fair warning. President ACTON called the Captain's attention to the text of the order, which requires him to "arrest" such unlicensed venders as might undertake to expose liquors for sale.

SERGEANT WOLF ACCUSED.

On the night of the 21st ultimo Capt. HIRAM DAVIS, of Haverstraw, Rockland County, was arrested and taken into the Greenwich-street police station. As is usual, the Sergeant in charge—HENRY P. WOLF—took his money before committing him to a cell, and Capt. DAVIS alleges that his wallet contained $46 when he surrendered it to the Sergeant. On the morning of the 22d the Sergeant gave him only $31, and took his receipt for that sum. Hence his complaint before the Police Commissioners, charging that Sergeant WOLF had defrauded him of $15. Capt. DAVIS informed the Commissioners that he was perfectly sober at the time of his incarceration, and Dr. FRANCIS A. BOYD testified that he has never in an acquaintance covering many years seen the Captain under the influence of liquor, and moreover, he was with the Captain until within ten minutes of the time when the arrest was made. He was then in a state of perfect ebriety. Sergeant WOLF, defending, said: "When Capt. DAVIS was brought in, the officer charged that he had knocked a man down in Carmine-street and that he had a knife in his possession; I ordered the officer to search him; the money was counted on the desk, in presence of a score of spectators; there was only $31; I thought the prisoner intoxicated, and as he was very noisy I sent him to a cell at once." Mr. SIMEON GAGE and others deposed that they saw the money counted, and that $31 was all that was found in the captain's wallet. The complainant did not convince the Commissioners that Sergeant WOLF had appropriated his money.

FROM BROOKLYN CITY HALL.

The following letter contains the charge against Patrolman JOHN DOWNEY:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 17, 1866.

Hon. John G. Bergen, Commissioner of Police:

DEAR SIR—While riding in one of the Greenpoint cars in company with a friend, yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Myrtle-avenue, we saw from the car window a policeman—number 2,140—who, having arrested a woman, was evidently taking her to the Station-house. He had the woman's right arm twisted in an unnatural, and, as it seemed to all in the car who saw it, an exceedingly cruel and inhuman manner. The woman, who was under arrest for intoxication, had a child on her left arm at the time. My friend and myself thought it could not be possible that the officer was acting within the rules of the Department, and he suggested that we get off and take his number. I approached the officer, and asked him, as quietly as I could, for his number, which he gave me. I then, without saying anything to any person, or making any manifestation of any kind whatever, went along Myrtle-avenue in the direction of my residence, walking rather faster than the officer, and when separated from him about a rod he called me, asking why I wanted his number. I replied that I contemplated charging that he has misused the woman whom he had made prisoner. Whereupon he exclaimed: "You are my prisoner, Sir," and arrested me in a rough and insulting manner. The sergeant in charge of the Vanderbilt-avenue Police Station released me. I had no intention of interfering in any manner with the policeman in the discharge of his duty. I thought, nor was I alone in the opinion, that his conduct, if not unofficer-like, was at least unmanly and inhuman, and a disgrace to the Police Department, and I could not believe that such a man could be sustained by the Police Commissioners. I therefore prefer a charge against this officer, whose name is JOHN DOWNEY. Very respectfully yours,

HENRY S. BELLOWS.

City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.: HENRY S. BELLOWS being duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts set forth in the above communication are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me the 13th of July, 1866.

SAMUEL BOOTH.

Officer DOWNEY's defence was that the woman, whom he had arrested for intoxication and boisterous language, had twice or thrice attempted to scratch out his eyes, and at the moment when he was seen by Mr. BELLOWS he had seized her wrist to prevent another attack; he took Mr. BELLOWS into custody because of what he regarded as unwarrantable interference in saying, "I'll see whether you can abuse a woman in this way." The Commissioners reprimanded the officer, it being his duty to accept without murmer, while on duty, whatever language a civilian may choose to offer.

DETECTIVE BUSINESS.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 5th ult., JOHN SHEA was walking in Morris-street with seven boxes of cigars under his arm. Several Policemen pursued him and he, dropping the cigars, fled; but on the morning of the 6th, he resolved to make an attempt to recover the cigars, and accordingly applied at the Liberty-street Police station, but learned that no report had been received there of any seizure by the patrolmen of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Mr. SHEA alleges that the officers took the cigars, and that Patrolman, JOHN McKEEVER is one of the officers who pursued him. Officer McKEEVER, who knows nothing of any cigars that might have been dropped in Morris-street, says that he was out in civilian attire on duty in the warehouse neighborhood. "piping suspicious persons," when he and his "side partner, a Twenty-seventh Precinct patrolman who was also not in police dress, observed a man with a bundle, and gave chase. Neither officer saw any cigars.

A GROSS ERROR.

Miss MARGARET JAMESON, of No. 126 Seventh-street, accused Patrolman MATTHEW QUINN of wantonly assaulting her and tearing the sleeve of her dress, while she was standing at the front entrance of her house, at about 11 P. M. on Sunday, the 22d ult. According to the testimony, Miss JAMESON was returning from church, escorted by Mr. CHARLES RINSLAND, and at the moment when Mr. RINSLAND left her at her door, the officer, who had been dispersing a multitude from the street corner, near by, approached and demanded her business out at that hour. She naturally gave him a curt reply, and hence the alleged assault.

A PERPETUAL TRIAL.

At trials a fortnight ago, Mr. JOSEPH REGAN, of No. 12 Vandewater-street, accused Patrolman PIERCE BOWE of clubbing him without provocation. According to the complainant's deposition he and Mr. THOS. DODGE were in an oyster-saloon in Pearl-street at about midnight, and when Officer BOWE entered Mr. REGAN invited him to join in a social glass—an invitation which the officer resented as intimating that he had no right to visit such a place. High words passed, and at length the baton was brought into requisition. Mr. DODGE corroborated Mr. REGAN's testimony as here epitomized, and added, in reply to President ACTON's query as to whether there had been any disturbance to provoke the officer into the use of his baton, Mr. REGAN said, "Only what he caused with me." The hearing was adjourned to the 1st of August, and then, the officer needing witnesses, the case was again adjourned to the 8th inst.

The number of complaints before the Commissioners was larger than usual, being one hundred and fifty-five; but when it is said that this was the accumulation of a fortnight, it becomes insignificant.

RUFFIANISM.

Desperate Row in Broadway.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock last night a desperate affray occurred on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street among a gang of rowdies who habitually congregate in that locality. During the *melée*, pistols, stones and other missiles were freely used. Officer WESTLEMAN, of the Eighth Precinct, and Officer WOODWARD, of the Sixth Precinct, hearing the disturbance, ran down from their respective posts and attempted to make sundry arrests. Before they could reach the scene of the affray, the combatants had succeeded in dispersing. The two patrolmen, however, found two citizens who were passing the corner at the time of the fight lying on the sidewalk severely injured. One of these Mr. PHINEAS VIZE, of No. 225 West-sixteenth-street, was shot in the foot; the other, CHARLES McGUIRE, of No. 430 Fourth-avenue, had received a severe gash over the left eye with some sharp instrument. Both men were subsequently taken home by friends. What caused the row beyond a latent spirit of lawlessness, is not known.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a body of flame was observed issuing from the windows of the fourth and top stories of premises No. 267 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. LITTLE & DAILEY, manufacturers of ladies' linen collars and cuffs. The firemen were very prompt in their answer to the summons, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, confining them to the room in which they originated. The loss sustained by Messrs. LITTLE & DAILEY is about $1,000; insured for $5,000 in the Gebhard and Bowery Insurance Company. The occupants of the lower floors sustained losses by water. E. SLATER, show-card writer on fourth floor, $150. A. RAWFIN & Co., cap and hat makers, $500; insured for $2,000. On second floor, M. SHRIER & BROTHERS, woolen goods, sustain a loss of $500; insured. H. KATZENBERG & BROTHER, fancy goods, had their stock slightly damaged; insured for $10,000 in City companies. On the first floor BENJAMIN WATERBURY, gents' furnishing store, sustained a trifling loss by water; fully insured. Mr. WATERBURY owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured for $10,000 in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The flames were caused by a lighted match being carelessly thrown among some linen cuttings.

STREET CAR FARE.—Yesterday was the day fixed by the Internal Revenue Law for our street railroad companies to commence the issue of tickets by the quantity. We took some trouble to ascertain whether or not this was being done, but failed to find any place where they could be obtained. As the law directs that bundles of tickets should be sold at 5 cents per ticket, with the 2½ per cent. tax only added, the companies are not anxious to introduce the system, but prefer to extort the present rate—6 cents—from the public. It is intimated that these tickets will be offered for sale at the upper ends of the routes, and those who do not purchase there will be forced to pay as usual. The act specifies that they shall be offered at "convenient places," and the plan proposed by the companies is simply an evasion of the act. There are thousands of laboring men and women in this City who ride upon these roads twice a day, regularly, and they have a right to demand that the tickets be sold at some point where they can obtain them without taking an hour's ride for them. The companies will doubtless exact the 6 cent fare as long as the public submits to it without a protest.

FATALLY INJURED AT AN EXCURSION.—On Wednesday, the 25th ult., Mrs. MARTHA MAXWELL, of No. 615 Greenwich-street, went with her two children on an excursion with the members of the Charles-street Church to Alderny Park, S. I. After enjoying the festivities of the day the excursionists started homeward, on board the steamer *G. E. Wyans* and the barge *W. H. Morton*. When off Robin's Reef Lighthouse a sudden squall rose, and the hawser connecting the barge to the steamer parted. Mrs. MAXWELL was sitting at the time on the forward part of the barge and the block in its recoil struck her on the head, fracturing her skull. She lingered at her residence until Monday morning when death ensued. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 34 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FIRE IN A SEWING-MACHINE FACTORY.—At 1:50 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered on the third floor of the sewing-machine factory of PLANER & BRANSDORF, situated in the rear of Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-street. Before the flames were extinguished by the firemen, the third and fourth floors and the roof were burned out, causing a loss on stock and machinery of $15,000; insured for $27,800, in the People's, State of New-Jersey, New-Amsterdam, Albany City, Germania, Exchange, Knickerbocker, Pacific, Commercial, Etna of Hartford, Lenox, International, Stuyvesant, Central Park and Hope Insurance Companies. The building is owned by WM. A. CAIT, and is damaged to the extent of about $4,000; fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The origin of the flames is at present unknown.

COLLISION BETWEEN A CITY CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, as car No. 42 of the Belt Railroad was passing the gate of the Hudson River Railroad depot, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, one of the locomotives backed out, and there being no flagman on board to give the signal, ran into the car, smashing it all to atoms. Miss AGNES GELLOW, aged 19, was the only passenger injured, she having jumped off the rear platform. Miss GELLOW was subsequently taken to her residence, No. 510 West Forty-second-street. MICHAEL DEVLIN, the driver of the car, was arrested, but afterward discharged, as no blame could be attached to him. The accident was caused by the absence or neglect of the switchman stationed at Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. The Twentieth Precinct Police are making investigations.

FATALLY WOUNDED BY A POLICEMAN.—On the 22d April last BERNARD DUFFY was accidentally shot in the right leg by Officer JAMES CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who fired his revolver at a rabid dog, on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue. The bullet struck the animal, and glancing lodged in DUFFY's leg, who stood on the opposite side of the avenue. Since that time the wounded man has lain under treatment at Bellevue Hospital, and though every care has been afforded him, he gradually declined, and died on Tuesday afternoon. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 39 years of age.

STABBING AFFRAY IN NINETEENTH-STREET.—About 10 o'clock last night CHAS. MUNDY and JAS. GALLAGHER became involved in an altercation in Nineteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and soon after began fighting. During the fracas MUNDY drew a dirk-knife and stabbed GALLAGHER in his left breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. MUNDY was arrested by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police and locked up for the night. Mr. GALAGHER was taken to his residence at No. 77 West Nineteenth-street, and the Coroner was notified that his presence was required.

FIRST FINE.—The first fine which our Police Justices have imposed for violation of the new health laws was levied, yesterday, by Justice DODGE. Capt. LORD, of the Police Sanitary Company, having found a landlord who had resolved not to comply with the Health Board's orders respecting the cleansing of his water-closets, summarily apprehended him, and conveyed him to Jefferson Market Court. The Captain reported at the Treasurer's office, yesterday afternoon, and Mr. MANIERRE receipted for $10, to be added to the fund for extraordinary expenses.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A LUNATIC.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, a man named JOHN MONTANYE, 40 years of age, who has recently left the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, attempted suicide by jumping into Newtown Creek, but a citizen named WINSLOW DOANE rescued him before life was extinct, and the Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct resuscitated him. Mr. MONTANYE is the fourth member of the same family attempting self-destruction.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Last evening, while a man was driving a horse and wagon down North Eighth-street, E. D., in a furious manner, one of the wheels of his wagon struck a stone, and the driver was thrown into the street, sustaining a fracture of the skull. The injured man was rendered so insensible that he could not tell his name. The Hon. S. F. MADDOX, Dr. DONNER and other citizens being present, took the unfortunate man from the street, and gave him all the assistance they could under the circumstances. His recovery is doubtful.

NEW-JERSEY.

BURGLARY IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the office of the *Daily Times*, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, and while reconnoitering, a lad named DANIEL MANNING, who slept there, was awakened by the noise they made. The boy raised the front window and after calling out for the police, jumped to the sidewalk, a distance of sixteen feet, spraining an ancle and receiving other slight injuries. Policeman AMSDEN and two other officers answered the call, but the thieves left by the back way and escaped into York-street.

THE GARBAGE DUMPING NUISANCE.—On motion of ISAAC ROMAINE, Esq., Corporation-Attorney of the town of Bergen, Chancellor ZABRISKIE yesterday granted an order of attachment against Messrs. ARTHUR, McPHERSON, SMITH and CLARK for contempt of Court, by violating the injunction which was served upon them several days since. It is alleged that the accused parties continued to bring loads of garbage from New-York and deposit it along the Communipaw shore in defiance of the injunction.

Garbage Boxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While admitting the great work done by the Board of Health, yet there is one very important matter that seems to lack attention, and which can suffer no interference from "injunctions" or anything else. I refer to the wretched practice of allowing the garbage boxes to stand so long without cleansing, especially in front of tenements. If they contained only garbage and ashes it would not be so bad, but a combination of the above, with the foul liquids thrown in, standing all day in the hot sun, seething with filth and emitting the foulest odors, is gross negligence on the part of the Board. In the Ward where I live—the Fifth—disinfectants have been freely applied in places where not particularly needed, which would have been far better applied to the recepticles above-mentioned. There is hardly a tenement house in the City where it can be called clean and wholesome in front, to say nothing of the numerous private families which make a dumping-ground of the public street. These are matters which come under the surveillance of the Police, and the law should be strictly enforced, especially as so important a sanitary work causes no additional expense.

CLEAN UP.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia for Havana—Mr. Estefani, Mr. Kobbe, Jose Carbello, Rusenda Rudda, Jose Kamos, Juan Bruno, Jose Antonio Gabarin, B. Martinez, Jose del Carmo Marquez, C. Castro, Mrs. David Fraser, infant and servant, P. H. de Granela, J. Valle y Piuz, Joaquin Vellusndos, Rev. H. Fisher, Jose Fivas, Fernando Echemendio, J. F. Silva, Louis M. Invenez, C. Rosa, John Cavay, Thos. J. Hanison, Mr. Johnson, Ex-Minister Conde Cuvas Montalvo and wife and 2 servants, R. Bascones, Manuel Pinelo, Mrs. F. Durand and 3 daughters, G. Cano and wife, George Hodson, F. P. Sallas, Thos. Curtis, John McGregor and wife, Edward Elford, Alex. M. Strong, Francis Carpenter, G. F. Gelt, wife and child, Michael Carey, Antonio Domingues, Gabriel Fouceda, Edward Borrell, M. dolos Angelos Granados, Emelia Granados and infant, Carlos Granados and servant, J. Vivo, John Foland, M. Grau, Francisco Granados, F. Conte, R. J. Cay and wife.

In steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall—Mrs. Lee, C. H. Bradford, R. Munsdorffee, Albert Ganzi, Otto Bragger and wife, S. Baum, G. Triebner and wife, Mrs. P. Antenreid, Mrs. J. B. Coffin, two children and infant; U. Ullman, wife and family, A. Bennington, S. Levy and wife, A. Hasrick, Mrs. De Sala and child, H. Hughes, S. G. Elliot, Dr. Simmons, wife and child; Miss Lizzie Jelly and child, Mrs. Jno. Blair and child, Jos. B. Lewis, S. G. Reed and wife, Mrs. W. Chapman, S. Hoffman, A. Hoffman, Master J. J. Bower, Dr. J. B. Davenport and wife, W. S. Davenport, Miss Nuchman, R. G. Bixbee, George R. Moore, S. Upson, D. G. Wilson, Donald Mackay, S. A. Clark, C. P. Taggart, T. H. Arnold, Miss C. Booth, T. B. Bruffrey, M. J. Ashmore, Miss G. Dresden, H. L. Bryan, wife and daughter, A. H. Sissack, H. Johnson, J. H. Daniels, Geo. Karser, S. Jackson, Mrs. B. Adler, sister and daughter, Miss Isabella G. Prince, Miss S. R. Barber, Emma and Louisa H. Sawyer, Amos H. Stetson, Mrs. Block and 2 children, R. Young, wife and child, H. S. Foote, Jno. Russell, wife and family, W. Konig, C. Peterson, M. De Solla, Mrs. Barbara Eilert, Miss Frederica Wheeler, Mrs. Catherine Gorman, O. K. Manchester, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Perit, from Savannah—W. B. Van Valkenburgh and lady, Col. H. H. Eden, P. J. Bulger, R. F. W. Muller, Miss M. Darragh, Jno. Frame and lady, N. Wilson.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—A. Brown, Mr. Hare, Miss Clayson, H. Thompson, M. Brederman, Mrs. Persall, Mr. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard.

In steamship Missouri, from Savannah—H. Cleaveland and daughter, D. Lathrop, M. Gibson, C. Ellett, H. Warren, J. H. Langley, G. F. Rodgers, A. Doltermus, H. Mariin, J. Remington, Col. S. B. Noyes, Lieut. Davison, C. Cox, J. R. Cook, C. H. Parsons, E. S. Remington, S. Roberts, S. C. Pruden, Ambrose Spencer, B. N. Foster, J. A. Chastain, W. Printup, Miss Jacobs, Miss L. Jacobs, Miss L. Talbot, J. Ryan and lady, L. Free and wife, Mrs. Whittlesey and child, W. Ward, E. Lovell and family, J. R. Gibson and lady, H. N. Allen, wife and child, Mrs. Goldman and servant, Miss A. Parsons, Miss M. Still, and seven in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 57 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon rises...10 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 42 | Gov. Island.12 31 | Hell Gate... 1 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Bellona, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Livingston, Fox & Co.; Peruvian, (Br.,) Salmon, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Ships Norway, Coombs, Liverpool, B. J. H. Trask, Jr.; Harry Warren, (Br.,) Atwood, St. John, N. B., Warren & Walker; Missouri, Edwards, Cow Bay, W. & Alfred Nelson.

Barks Laura, (Pruss.,) Blanck, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cyrene, (Br.,) Roy, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Toscana, Delano, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Eastern Star, Griffing, Trinidad, Port Spain, Bishop Bros.; Udola, Lark, Gibara, Thompson & Hunter; Ellen Anna, (Br.,) Outhouse, Dorchester, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) King, Turks Island, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Memphis, (Br.,) Lanford, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Alfred Hall, Barton, Sandwich; N. B. Borden, Allen, Barbados, B. F. Small & Co.; Goldminer, (Br.,) McDormand, Annapolis, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Mary E. Mangum, Beveridge, Aux Cayes, Miller & Houghton; Vigilant, (Br.,) Wells, Nassau, R. R. Hutchinson; Vicksburgh, McCormick, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Liverpool July 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 363 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. July 22, lat. 50 12, lon. 25 42, passed steamship City of London, bound E. 28th, lat. 42 22, lon. 55 30, steamship Marathon, bound E.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Savannah 80 hours, with cotton and passengers to Lewis L. Jones.

Steamship Cumbria, French, Charleston 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. July 30, 5 P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Alabama and an unknown propeller in co., bound S.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana July 28, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. The E. is at anchor in Lower Quarantine.

Ship Adler, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 313 passengers to Unkart & Co. Had one birth and one death on the passage.

Ship Archer, Cressey, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Tweed, (of Windsor,) McDougall, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Col. Wolfe, (Dutch,) Cappe, St. Thomas 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig Saxon, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Green, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Baltic, Hooper, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to J. Borland & Co.

Brig John R. Plater, (of Norwich, Conn.,) Post, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Pratt & Roberts. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Hunter, (Br.,) Scott, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Tubal Cain, Pinkham, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Orozimbo, Foss, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Elliot, Watts, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Nassau, (Br.,) Riedolph, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. Belinda W., (Br.,) Johnson, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit, &c., to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Zoe, Terrell, Providence.

Schr. H. Castoff, Knowles, Newport.

BELOW—Brig Venus, from Lingan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; ship Sylvia, from Liverpool; brig Allston, from Rondout.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; brigs Anna M. Knight, Baltimore; Cosmos, Rondout.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Chief, recently ashore on Hallet's Point, came off yesterday without damage.

The steamer E. C. Knight, from Savannah, is ashore on Thomas Point, below Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Albion—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, July 22, lat. 42 49, lon. 59 19.

Flora Southard—ship, from Cadiz for Boston, July 29, lat. 42, lon. 68.

Wisconsin—ship, bound E., July 22, lat. 42, lon. 66.

Foreign Ports.

Melbourne—Arr. May 27, bark Pursuit, Bigelow, Boston; June 3, ship James Cheston, Colson, do.

Rotterdam—In port July 18, barks Ann Eliza, Andrews, for New-York, ldg.; Eledona, Smith, for Boston, ldg.

Calcutta—Went to sea from Sangor June 7, ships Eureka, Hale, Boston; 10th, River Dee, (Br.,) Roberts, for New-York: 16th, bark Nestor, for Boston.

At Sagua, July 20, brigs W. Robinson, for New-York in 5 ds., and Hattie Bishop, for Baltimore soon.

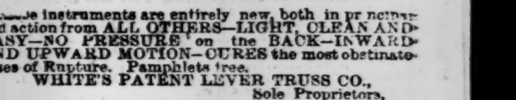
At Cat Island, July 20, schr. C. J. Marshall, for New-York, ldg.

RUPTURE.

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.



PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING MUSKETS, CARBINES AND SPORTING RIFLES, FOR METALLIC CARTRIDGES, MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY ARMORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING FOR JULY 17, 1866

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
27	200	6797	200	12841	400	13749	200	25242	[illegible]
150	400	6846	400	13008	200	19844	200	25269	200
362	5000	6848	200	13009	200	19939	200	25283	400
399	500	6904	400	13021	500	19947	200	25464	200
405	200	6951	400	13051	500	20033	500	25638	200
585	200	6971	400	13115	500	20047	400	25639	400
618	500	6990	400	13169	200	20674	400	25653	500
647	200	7073	200	13173	400	20717	200	25675	200
737	200	7127	200	13333	200	20712	400	[illegible]	[illegible]
819	200	7444	200	13407	200	20792	400	25830	400
835	400	7481	500	13409	400	20373	400	25901	1000
870	200	7490	500	13411	500	20445	200	26004	400
878	200	7669	200	13536	400	20464	200	26024	200
933	400	7684	200	13624	1000	20481	200	26062	200
981	400	7827	200	13788	400	20489	200	26085	200
1055	1000	7896	200	13815	200	20517	400	26433	200
1087	200	7918	200	13850	1000	20618	200	26517	500
1107	200	7990	200	13860	200	20557	400	27003	200
1267	200	8005	200	13887	200	20652	200	27058	400
1278	200	8024	500	14002	400	20749	400	27090	200
1408	200	8039	200	14041	400	20876	1000	27171	400
1414	200	8062	400	14152	500	20957	400	27329	400
1425	200	8309	200	14160	500	21069	200	27585	200
1429	400	8464	200	14187	200	21060	400	[illegible]	400
1563	200	8488	1000	14218	1000	21074	400	27438	200
1669	200	8549	200	14275	200	21130	400	[illegible]	200
1693	400	8634	200	14317	25000	21179	200	27636	400
1779	400	8695	500	14335	1000	21220	200	27712	200
1975	200	8746	1000	14425	400	21225	400	27735	200
1989	400	8872	400	14534	500	21324	200	27795	400
2137	200	8946	400	14535	400	21357	200	27886	400
2221	500	9074	400	14541	1000	21360	400	27924	200
2369	200	9171	400	14665	200	21427	400	27940	200
2473	200	9303	400	14739	5000	21508	500	28019	500
2700	400	9431	200	14813	200	21599	400	28182	500
2792	200	9577	400	14867	400	21620	400	28375	200
2923	1000	9692	400	14887	200	21644	200	28401	200
2945	200	9722	200	14899	200	21729	200	28417	200
3197	200	9729	200	15304	400	21771	200	28449	200
3219	500	9878	500	15311	200	21864	200	28462	200
3504	200	9910	400	15368	200	21913	500	[illegible]	200
3661	400	9922	1000	15631	400	21988	200	[illegible]	400
3662	400	9957	200	15718	50000	21933	200	28756	400
3709	400	10012	400	15820	500	22089	200	28775	200
3750	400	10049	400	15916	400	22268	400	28803	1000
3805	200	10056	400	15917	200	22339	400	28809	200
3863	200	10057	200	15954	400	22351	400	28843	400
3973	200	10113	500	16009	400	[illegible]	400	28871	200
4056	400	10124	1000	16087	500	22595	200	28891	400
4103	200	10133	200	16137	200	22487	200	28946	500
4157	200	10376	200	16146	400	22527	200	28961	400
4201	200	10386	400	16198	200	22541	400	28965	200
[illegible]	200	10476	400	16305	500	22561	500	28987	400
4557	400	10511	500	16390	500	22680	400	29064	200
4648	400	10519	200	16398	200	22780	200	[illegible]	400
4743	500	10694	400	16403	400	22822	200	29170	500
4850	1000	10710	200	[illegible]	200	22917	200	29173	500
4882	200	10719	200	[illegible]	400	23049	200	29199	[illegible]
4903	200	10765	400	16869	200	23160	200	29255	200
4915	400	10804	200	17022	200	23167	200	29388	400
4941	500	10935	400	17055	400	23184	200	29474	200
4993	400	10954	200	17158	200	23256	200	29651	400
5042	400	11022	500	17177	500	23286	500	29642	400
5072	500	11054	400	17306	500	23322	1000	[illegible]	200
5122	200	11084	200	17316	400	23329	500	29672	200
5148	500	11095	400	17417	400	23356	400	29731	500
5172	200	11120	200	17421	400	23359	200	29810	200
5259	200	11343	400	17432	400	23480	200	29818	200
5299	400	11543	1000	17480	200	23492	500	29956	200
5342	400	11566	400	17490	200	23567	200	30166	400
5402	1000	11619	400	17538	500	[illegible]	400	30071	500
5431	500	11663	500	17647	400	23608	200	30074	400
5707	400	11691	400	17662	200	23683	200	30176	400
5736	400	11793	400	17718	10000	23996	200	30246	500
5778	1000	11839	400	17759	100000	24033	500	30346	200
5791	400	11969	500	17822	400	24087	500	30469	200
5805	400	12068	200	17905	200	24091	1000	30654	200
5845	200	12162	500	18129	200	24218	200	30622	400
5937	500	12174	200	18256	1000	24429	200	30849	400
5952	500	12182	200	18374	200	24466	200	30972	400
5961	200	12201	200	18377	400	24552	200	31092	200
5970	200	12221	200	18459	200	24707	400	[illegible]	400
6106	200	12253	200	18680	200	24736	200	31229	200
6121	200	12254	200	18752	400	24775	400	31261	1000
6172	200	12373	500	18809	1000	24793	400	[illegible]	200
6167	200	12396	400	18813	200	24842	200	31316	400
6173	200	12447	1000	19118	1000	24868	200	[illegible]	200
6262	200	12455	200	19137	400	24913	200	31521	500
6205	400	12462	200	19250	400	25040	400	31739	1000
6565	400	12488	500	19251	200	25111	400	31740	400
6599	400	12500	400	19302	400	25134	200	31751	400
6698	400	12541	1000	19327	500	25151	200	31784	200
6712	200	12521	200	19884	500	25156	200	31805	1000
6726	500	12687	200	19551	200	25224	200	31861	400
6744	400	12720	200	19662	200				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

17711	1000	15713	500	14315	400	29197	200	14740	200
17712	1000	15714	500	14316	400	29198	200	361	200
17713	1000	15715	500	14318	400	29200	200	363	200
17714	1000	15716	500	14319	400	14731	200	364	200
17715	1000	15717	500	14320	400	14732	200	365	200
17716	1000	15719	500	29191	200	14733	200	366	200
17717	1000	15720	500	29192	200	14734	200	367	200
17719	1000	14311	400	29193	200	14735	200	368	200
17720	1000	14312	400	29194	200	14736	200	369	200
15711	500	14313	400	29195	200	14737	200	370	200
15712	500	14314	400	29196	200	14728	200		

Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 461, Aug. 1, 1866.

14, 51, 75, 73, 63, 20, 10, 34, 62, 12, 35, 38, 53.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 462, Aug. 1, 1866.

67, 62, 15, 64, 66, 8, 33, 31, 38, 40, 44, 9, 3, 11.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 361, Aug. 1, 1866.

40, 24, 20, 46, 11, 66, 62, 57, 34, 14, 44, 61, 37.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 362, Aug. 1, 1866.

43, 3, 31, 50, 66, 63, 15, 36, 26, 54, 52, 48, 45, 76.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

Price $30 in currency. Orders received.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE Broker, No. 176 Broadway.